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THE MAN BEHIND THE PICK.

There has been all kinds of gush about the man who is "behind"—
And the man behind the cannon has been toasted, wined and dined.
There's the man behind the musket and the man behind the fence;
And the man behind his whiskers, and the man behind his rents;
And the man behind the plough beam, and the man behind the hoe;
And the man behind the ballot, and the man behind the dough;
And the man behind the jimmy, and the man behind the bars;
And the Johnny that goes snooping on the stage behind the "stars";
And the man behind the kisser, and the man behind his fist;
And the girl behind the man behind the gun is on the list;
But they've missed one honest fellow, and I'm raising of a kick,
That they didn't make a mention of the man behind the pick.
Up the rugged mountain side a thousand feet he takes his way,
Or as far into the darkness from the cheering light of day;
He is shut out from the sunlight, in the glimmer of the lamps;
He is cut off from the sweet air in the sickly fumes and damps;
He must toil in cramped positions; he must take his life in hand;
For he works in deadly peril that but few can understand;
But he does it all in silence, and he seldom makes a kick,
Which is why I sing the praises of the man behind the pick.
He unlocks the bolted portals of the mountains to the stores
Hid in nature's vast exchequer in her treasure house of ores.
He applies a key dynamic, and the gates are backward rolled,
And the ancient rocks are riven to their secret heart of gold.
Things of comfort and of beauty and of usefulness are mined
By this brave and quiet worker—he's a friend of human kind;
Who though trampled down and under-paid, toils on without a kick;
So I lift my hat in honor of the man behind the pick.
—Colorado Springs Gazette.

GOOD NIGHT.

Little boy sweetheart, with eyes that shine
Blue as the skies on a summer morn,
Lips that are wreathed in a smile divine,
Velvety cheek that is pressed to mine,
Life has seemed fairer since you were born;
Fold up your petals, my rosebud white,
Good night, my baby, good night,
Good night.

Little boy sweetheart, I love you so!
How deep that love you will never know.
Night after night, when my work is through,
Worn out and weary, I come to you,
Bend o'er your couch till upon my ear
Falls a faint music I yearn to hear,
Made by you breathing so soft and light,
Good night, my baby, good night,
Good night.

Sometime in days that are yet to be,
In the last hours you shall come to me,
You who shall stand at your life's proud prime,
I whose head shall be touched with rime,
There shall we part for the last sad time;
Then, as the world recedes from view,
On your dear face I will turn my sight,
And out of death I will call to you,
Good night, my baby, good night,
Good night.
—Denver News.

HER FRILLS.

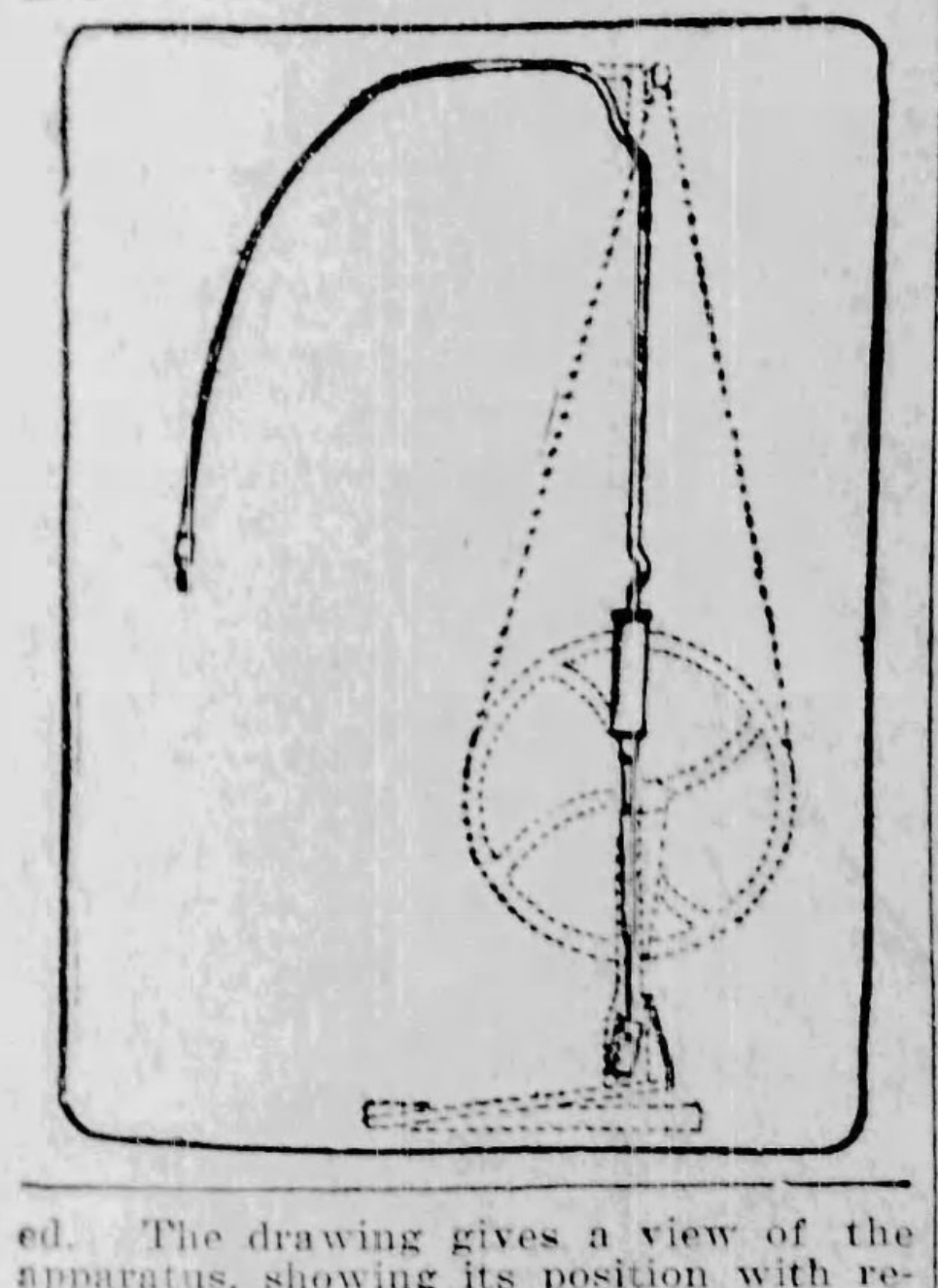
An Easter hat it was, displayed
Within a window wide.
And many a matron, miss and maid
Upon it gazed, and sighed.
And some exclaimed: "Oh, what a dear!"
And some: "'Tis just a dream!"
And some, while pressing over near,
Could scarce keep back a scream.

Yet I, a man, beheld the hat,
And tried in vain to see
What magic was contained in that
Grotesque monstrosity.
Its foliage of funny hue—
The like no garden knows!
Its blossoms—ah, a gorgeous crew
Between a squash and rose!

But stop! A transformation rare
Occurred on Easter morn—
This self-same hat, I do declare,
Put hats around to scorn!
I cannot grasp exactly how
I'd been so much misled
For what a vision was it now,
Perched snug on Dolly's head!
—Smart Set.

CHIP BLOWER FOR DENTAL ENGINES

Ordinarily the chips or cuttings which fall from the point of the dentist's drill are blown out of the cavity by means of the small hand blower, requiring time to exchange instruments at frequent intervals to prevent the accumulation of the cuttings from obstructing the work. As an improvement over the method we show herewith a chip-blowing attachment for dental engines recently patented. The drawing gives a view of the apparatus, showing its position with relation to the engine, the latter being indicated by the dotted lines. Comprised in the invention are an air pump, section of tubing and a nozzle, with a connecting rod for joining the piston of the pump with the treadle of the engine. The pump is clamped on the vertical support of the engine, and the connecting rod is pivotally attached to both the piston and treadle, the rise and fall of the latter, as it drives the drill, serving to compress the air in the cylinder and force it through the tubes which parallels the flexible shaft. At the end of the tube is a small nozzle, which can be so adjusted as to discharge the jet of air directly at the point of the drill. When the engine is used for cleaning the teeth it is an easy matter to detach the blower, and when in position it will not interfere with the frequent change of cutting tools which a dentist makes.



All the Same to Him.

Clerk—You can't get a room for him here. He's drunk.

Wytte (supporting his "weary" friend)—I know he is. What of that?

Clerk (scornfully)—This is a temperance hotel.

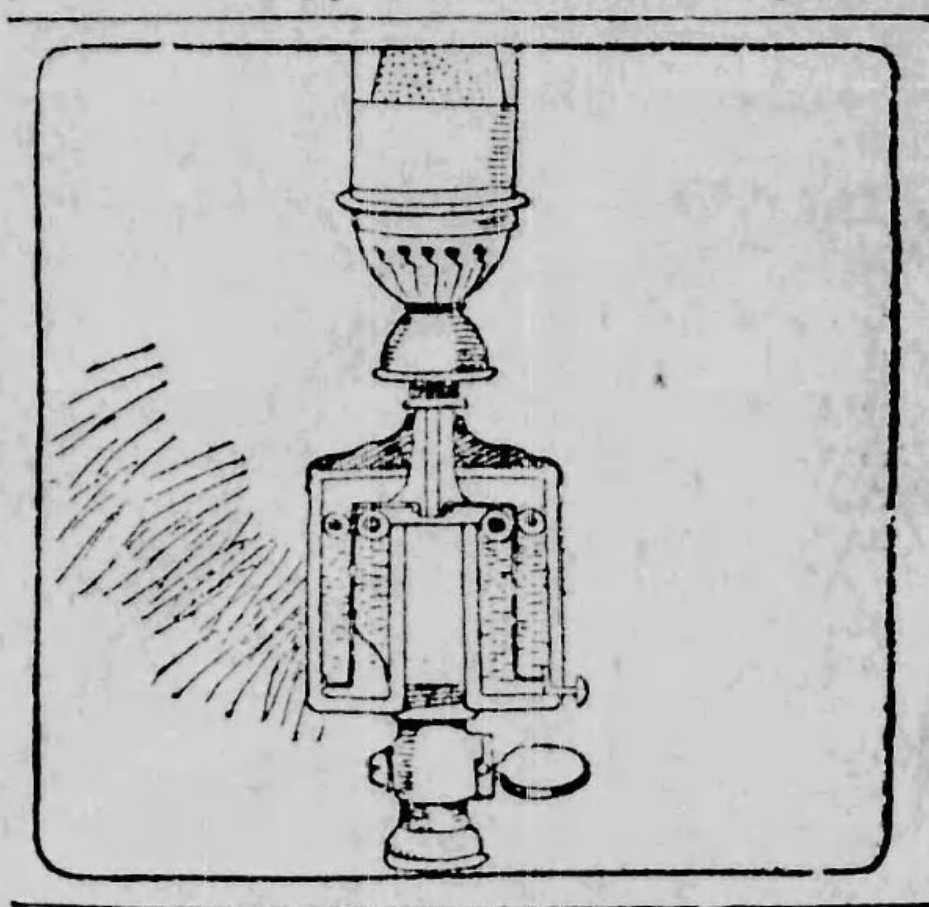
Wytte—Well, he's too drunk to know the difference.—Beverages.

"Patches."

A celebrated leader of fashion, says a gossip, is going to reintroduce patches this coming season. Is the object of this to mend society manners?—Punch.

LIQUID CUSHION FOR THE MANTLE

The principal objection to the incandescent gas mantles now in use is that the slightest jar or disturbance tends to crumble them, as they are very fragile, and when subjected to motion of any sort their life is materially shortened. Attempts have hitherto been made to provide a support which would prevent the mantle from being subjected to jarring action, but most, if not all, of these devices have used springs to wholly or in part perform this work. The invention here presented is intended to sustain the mantle without the use of springs, using in its stead a float of sufficient buoyancy to carry both the mantle and the burner. Surrounding the end of the service pipe above the key is a metal cup containing a heavy liquid, preferably mercury or glycerine. Inverted in this cup is a bell having vertical sides and a flanged rim at the bottom. The bell rests on a vacuum ring floating on the liquid, while an outer vacuum ring prevents undue lateral play to the float. The cap which covers the cup simply protects the liquid from the accumulation of dirt and does not prevent the free vertical movement of the tube which carries the burner. As soon as the gas is turned on the bell rises a distance corresponding to the amount of pressure, thus supporting the burner on a cushion of gas, and when not burining the whole weight is carried by the float ring. In either case all vibration entering the stem of the burner is absorbed by the liquid, instead of being transferred directly to the mantle, as would be the case if the connection were rigid.



BRILLIANTS.

Here shall the press the people's right maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here patriot truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty and law.
—Joseph Story.

A glass is good and a lass is good,
And a pipe to smoke in cold weather;
The world is good and the people are good,
And we're all good fellows together.
—John O'Keefe.

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The coward sneaks to death, the brave live on.
—George Sewell.

Better by far you should forget and smile
Than that you should remember and be sad.
—Christina Rossetti.

Go, make thy garden fair as thou canst,
Thou workest never alone;
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine
Will see it and mend his own.
—Robert Collyer.

Some men and beasts you can improve,
Can win and tune their hearts to love;
But you can tame some natures never,
Like wild hyenas, wild forever.
—Anon.

There is no failure for the good and wise.
What though thy seed should fall by the wayside
And the birds snatch it, yet the birds are fed.
—Anon.

I do not ask my cross to understand,
My way to see;
Better in darkness just to feel thy hand,
And follow thee.
—Adelaide Anne Procter.

And should the twilight darken into night,
And sorrow grow to anguish, be thou strong;
Thou art in God, and nothing can go wrong
Which a fresh life-pulse cannot set aright.
—George MacDonald.

The birds are glad: the briar-rose fills
The air with sweetness; all the hills
Stretch green to June's unclouded sky;
But still I wait with ear and eye
For something gone which should be nigh;
A loss in all familiar things
In flower that blooms and bird that sings.
—John G. Whittier.

Discipline.

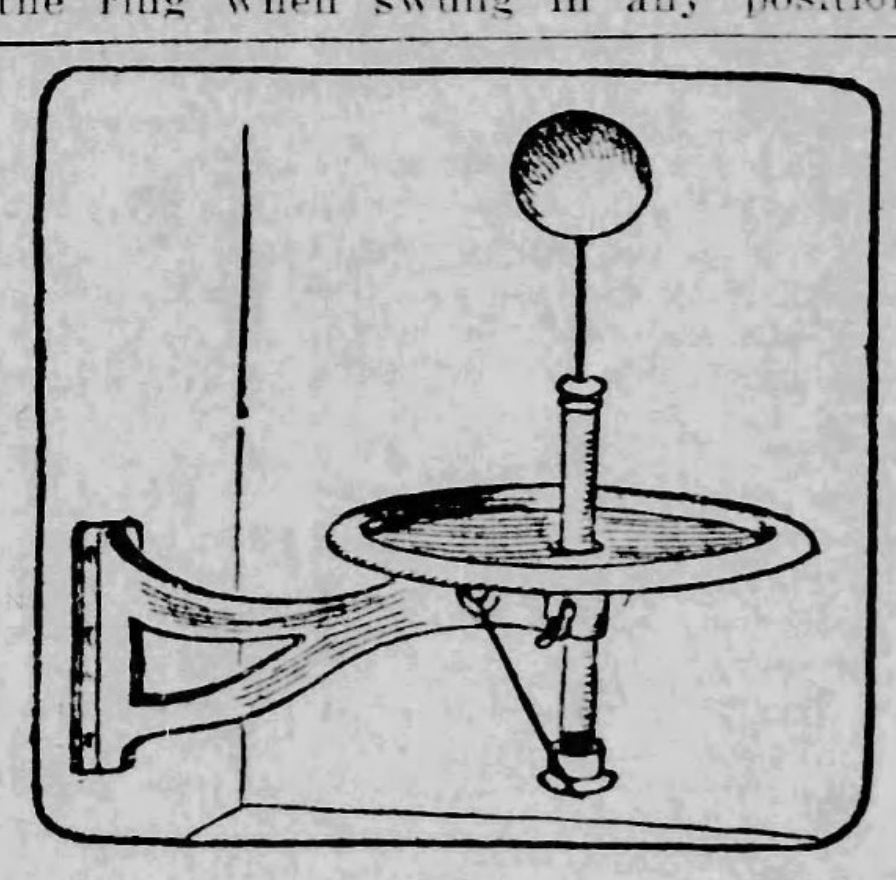
"Mamma," said little Dorothy, as she rubbed her stomach caressingly with her left hand, while with her right she shovelled her desert most industriously into her mouth, "mamma, do you know what makes this blanc mange and cream so awfully, awfully good?"

"No, daughter, do you?"

"Yes, course I do; because it's been whipped!"—Washington Star.

ADJUSTING DEVICE.

In the accompanying illustration is shown a novel idea for adjusting striking bags, the object being to afford a means of vertical change in the position of the bag relative to the contact ring beneath which the bag depends, without causing the bag to overreach the edge of the ring when swung in any position.



Ordinarily the cord which supports the bag has to be adjusted at the desired height by varying the length of the cord. By the time the knots are tightened the bag is seldom in the right place, and it is considerable trouble to change the position of the bag to fit persons of different heights. A glance at the picture will show that in this invention no change in the cord is necessary after it has once been fastened and passed through the vertical tube for attachment to the bag. The ring surrounding the tube is secured to the fixed wall bracket, and a knot is provided for tieing the end of the cord. The tube containing the cord is clamped in the end of the bracket by a thumb-screw. As soon as the tube is lowered the cord is shortened at the upper end and lengthened at the bottom to correspond with the distance between the end of the tube and the edge of the contact ring, and when the tube is lifted the cord is shortened correspondingly. Consequently, no matter what the height of the bag may be, it never overlaps the edge of the ring, but always strikes in the right place. As a turn of the screw allows the tube to be changed at will the adjustment of the bag is a simple matter.

Rather Personal.

"This bread is stale and the eggs are old enough to vote" said the youth in the red vest. "Haven't you anything fresh in this store?"

"Yes—fresh customers," responded the grocer's daughter.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER II.—THE SIEGE BEGINS.

Many were the feelings of the troops in Charlestown. Men in the ranks, veterans of the Seven Years' War, forgot wounds and fatigue, groaning as they thought of the day. Grizzled officers, accustomed since years to consider their arms invincible, were amazed at what had happened. And young ensigns, now that they had paused to think, gritted their teeth as they realized that their uniforms, for the first time under fire, bore the stain of flight.

But the soul of him upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility of all this was filled with alarm. Everything had gone wrong; he had nothing to show for this day. Pitcairn, hurrying over from Charlestown, brought to Gage, standing near the ferry, the report that at Concord little had been done. Either the stores had been spirited away, or the report of their quantity was false. Three cannon had been found disabled, a few barrels of wooden bowls and spoons burnt, a number of barrels of flour broken open, but no powder was seized, no balls, and no other arms of any kind. The general, knowing that his information was correct, knew also that either these devils of Yankees had been too much for him, or that there had been mismanagement somewhere.

But he thought of one head upon which he could vent his displeasure, and turned to his aide. "The Fourth are crossing, are they not? Send me Capt. Sotheran," he said.

Capt. Sotheran came, tired in body but not in mind, disappointed of one thing, but with his best hope sure of fulfillment. Major Pitcairn withdrew, and the captain approached the general eagerly.

Gage fixed him with his eye. "You will report, sir!"

"Report, sir?" The captain had forgotten the importance of the task which had been given him.

"Report! Report!" repeated the general with weak anger. "Where are Adams and Hancock? You have bungled your duty. I should like to know why."

"Well, sir," said the captain sullenly, "according to orders we stationed ourselves between Lexington and Concord, to stop all comers. Soon after midnight came two riding along the road, whom our pickets spurred out to stop. They turned into the field where we were waiting; one ran right in among us in the dark, and we seized him. The other must have seen us; he put his horse at a fence and got away."

"To Concord, yes," commented the general bitterly; "so that the Yankees saved all the best of their stores. Well, proceed, sir. What of Hancock and Adams?"

"The prisoner was Revere the silversmith," said Sotheran. "He bore himself haughtily; said he had alarmed the country all the way from Boston, and the people were rising on us. We held him till the troops were near Lexington; then let him go and rode to find Hancock. I asked a maid the way to Mr. Clark's house. She said Clark's tavern was down a road to the left of the green. We went——"

"They were gone," interrupted the general.

"They were at the house of the minister, Mr. Clark," said Sotheran, grinding his teeth. "The jade had tricked us. We lost ten minutes searching the house; when we found the right scent, that devil Revere had warned them, and they were gone!"

"Their papers?" demanded the general.

"Revere had taken them; we saw him and another man with a trunk."

"You did not pursue?" cried Gage.

"Firing had begun at the green," answered the captain. "There were militia around us, and between us and Revere. Considering our duty done, sir, we reported to Lieut. Col. Smith, who sent us to take command of our companies."

"My God!" burst out the general; "and not one of you the man for a bold stroke! Those papers or those men were worth half the province to me."

Sotheran said nothing. He remembered that Harriman had cried: "Come on! We can take Revere." Tudor had urged: "Adams and Hancock cannot be far." His little following had been ready for the bold stroke for which the general longed, but he, in command, had not given the word.

"And, thanks to you again," went on the general, "I have lost Warren."

The captain started. "But Ellery," he cried. "Not Ellery, sir?"

"Where was the paper," demanded the general, "that you were to send? I waited for it."

"'Twas in the letter, sir. Surely you found it?"

"I did not," said the general.

"Perhaps it fell among your papers, sir. You must have overlooked it. Send—let me go myself and find it!" Sotheran pressed close to the general, his face pale with eagerness.

"You presume, sir," replied his superior. "Stand back!"

The captain bent himself and begged. "Let me—allow me, general—but to go and look upon your desk, or among your waste paper. 'Tis not too late."

The general flushed with anger at his insistence. "Sir, the letter is not upon my desk. If it fell among any waste paper 'twas burnt this morning by my orders. And 'tis too late: Warren and Ellery were seen to cross the ferry early this morning. Go, sir, at once!"

With angry eyes, white to the lips, Captain Sotheran saluted and withdrew. His haughty self-confidence broke into fury as he returned to his men. Not the disgrace to the regiment and the army; not his own failure to fulfil his task, had touched his pride; but that his revenge was balked—that roused his devil.

At dark Frank Ellery was standing on the summit of Beacon Hill. Lights, numerous and unwonted, twinkled on the shores that encircled the harbor. They were thickest in Roxbury and on Charlestown Common, stopping the two egresses of the town. While Sotheran, learning that Frank had returned, was revolving new plans against him, Frank stretched his arms in greeting to his distant countrymen, and his pure ardor brought inexpressible emotion to his breast. The country had sprung to arms—the siege of Boston had begun!

CHAPTER III—PERSEVERANCE.

All during that 19th of April, when hurrying from road to road, Frank Ellery informed and directed the eager farmers, but intent as he was on his work the thought of Alice was in his mind. In shady lanes or dusty roads; now so close to the fight that he could see the troops, now far away; in spite of the excitement he saw her fate repeatedly, saw her as she had stood in Lady Harriet's anteroom, and heard her words: "Do you remember?"

Did he remember? Yes! Every day of that former intimacy was precious to him; once he had known her every thought. By the strange subconsciousness of love, she was present to him in danger and in work; he returned to Boston warm with the thought that he was nearer to her. Soon he should see her; soon she should yield!

The length of the interruptions that came was enough to drive him mad, and it was 2 o'clock before Frank was sleeping in his bed. Early in the morning the selectmen sent for him to come to the town house. Upon their shoulders was the responsibility for all the townspeople. By the militia outside, supplies were cut off; at any minute there might be fighting in the town itself, and what to do with the poor and the sick, the women and the children must be considered. Ellery was needed. Henry Knox was needed—both strong young men well known among the poorer classes—to quiet those who came besieging the doors of the town house. It was here that began the close acquaintance of Frank with the man who, from his service in the Boston Battery, rose to be commander of the American artillery. They worked together on that day. At midnight, Frank, freed from his service, neared Alice's cottage, only to see redcoats at the window. He turned away, went to Beacon Hill and looked upon the panorama.

Away at Roxbury he could see his countrymen working busily, as they had worked all day. Carts were going back and forth, intrenchments were rising. Nearer the town trees had been felled and drawn in front of the approach of the Neck. Light was failing; as he looked in other directions he could see no evidence of similar activity. But the work at Roxbury put heart into him. He went down the hill forecasting a good future, for he knew that from all New England men were hastening to Boston, and that the news of Concord, sent to the farther colonies, was kindling in all hearts a fame of anger.

The Tories urged the governor, before granting permission for any one to leave Boston, to demand a delivery of all arms and a general promise by the citizens to keep the peace. In order to come to an agreement, it was decided to call a meeting in the morning. There the matter was settled easily, for Dr. Church appeared before it. He, reputed to have been with Warren in the fight of the 19th, had entered the town, he said, for medical supplies; and with a British captain—it was Sotheran—to conduct him had come to the meeting in order that, as a member of the committee of safety, he might give advice. The general had allowed it. Dr. Church was master of the method of swaying these people, who trusted and admired him, and the meeting came completely to his view, and in enthusiasm voted to accept it.

As good-naturedly pushing and jostling, with that sense of comradeship which comes after the removal of a danger—and a very real danger it had seemed, to the minds of most, that there would be fighting in the streets—the crowd went out from the hall, it happened that Frank and Knox were carried where they would meet Dr. Church at the head of the stairs. The doctor, who had been talking fluently with those about him, reached out and shook the hands of the two young men as they came closer. Side by side they went down the stairs and out into the street. There the doctor drew Frank and Knox apart.

"I have lost my keeper in the crowd," he said. "Let us wait here for him to find me." He spoke with them until Sotheran, blazing in the crowd like a poppy, appeared to claim his charge.

In strange contrast to the man at his side, the doctor went away. He bowed affably to the salutes of the Whigs, but once clear of the crowd spoke to Sotheran.

"I have asked Ellery to send me information," he said.

The cold face of his companion lighted. "You have?" he asked with interest, turning to the doctor.

"Yes," said Dr. Church, "and I have advised him to remain in Boston—and wait. I have a scheme to keep him here."

They drew closer together, and talked as they went. Yet, they were observed. "The doctor," said Knox to Frank, as they still stood by the dock, "is friends with all. See how he is even courteous to his guardian."

Frank made no answer. His eyes trained in past years to exceptional keenness, saw in the countenances of Sotheran and Church more than mere courtesy. Was there not a gleam in the captain's eye, earnestness in Church's face? Well, they had turned a corner and were gone. But that momentary glimpse of the two profiles made an impression, faint and at first forgotten, but strong enough, if recalled, to upset careful plans.

"You will advise the general to detain Ellery in town?" asked Sotheran, weighing the doctor's proposal. "Very well. But not arrested, mind. He must be free to betray himself. Let him make rope"—and the captain thought of Frank's own words—"to hang himself."

That evening, in the messroom, Sotheran was congratulated by his friends. "So the rebel physician is gone again, and your task done," said Ormsby. "It must have been a dull day, old fellow."

"'Tis finished, at any rate," responded Sotheran, indifferently.

"Hear him," laughed Tudor; "he lives but from day to day on the sensations of each."

"But found to-day no honey," cried Harriman.

"Nor wine, eh?" inquired Grimsby, cheerful since his wound was already healing. "Nor a quiet half hour for cards with the doctor? My dear fellow, I commiserate you." So they jested with him, fond and proud of him, as an ornament to the regiment.

"By Jove!" cried Harriman, suddenly. "News—news for all! I got it of the aide who took the message. Moulton of the Forty-third. Ellery, you know—your friend Henry, or yours, George—Ellery is detained in town."

"Not arrested?" cried Tudor, much disturbed.

"No," replied Harriman; "but I understand that he and Knox are informed by the general that they are not to leave the town without permission—which means not at all."

"But, Ellery," asked Tudor, "why is this done?"

"As a suspect, I fancy," answered Harriman. "Now, what d'ye think of your friend, George?"

"Fie, Harriman!" cried Sotheran. "'Tis unfair to suppose that George longer considers Ellery his friend. Be sure he's forbidden him the house before now." His passing glance saw the flush that started to Tudor's face.

"Eh—I?" cried Tudor. "I've not forbid him the house."

"Excuse me," said Sotheran. "I supposed——. However, my dear George, 'tis none of my affair."

He leaned back in the chair and stroked his chin, but he knew, as well as if he saw, the blank expression that overspread the other's face.

"I say," hesitated Tudor, "ought I to do so, Henry?"

CHAPTER IV.

TUDOR'S DILEMMA.

Sotheran retired completely behind the screen of his manner. "My dear fellow," he returned, looking at Tudor very quietly, yet most disquietingly, for it was as if he did not see him, "as I said, 'tis none of my affair." He rose as a signal that the subject should be changed. But Tudor, having received a new and most disagreeable idea, sat staring straight before him. He had never thought of forbidding Ellery. What should be done? He saw himself confronted by the most distressing problem of his life.

And it must be admitted that Tudor's position was a hard one. He was pledged in advance to a course of conduct, as a soldier must always promise to subordinate his conscience to the orders of his leaders. His duties commanded him; the code of honor was rigid, and the opinions of his comrades made a current of thought which was bound to influence his.

As an officer and as a man Tudor's duties seemed so different that, as Sotheran expected of him, he sought advice. Harriman and Ormsby left the room, and Tudor sprang up and spoke to Sotheran.

"Henry," he said, "upon my soul I'm most distressed. Answer me now, as a friend. What should I do in this matter?"

"Oh—that." Sotheran became grave and looked away. "My dear George, I can not advise you."

"Then—" ejaculated Tudor. "By Jove, I don't know what to do."

He sat down dejectedly in his chair, put his chin in his hands, and stared at the floor. He was unable to think, confused as he was, and unpractised in the art. Sotheran understood him perfectly, and but for the interruption that came would presently have spoken. Yet the interruption, even had he planned it, could not have been more opportune.

A soldier servant came into the room bringing a card in his hand.

"Beg pardon, sir," he said to Captain Sotheran, and gave the card. "A gentleman to see you."

"I will go," said Tudor, raising his head. "You can receive him here."

"Nay, remain," responded Sotheran, looking at the card. "Mr. Henry Knox—who's he?"

"The bookseller," answered Tudor.

"I have no account with him," drawled the captain. "But show him in." He placed himself before the fire-place in his laziest attitude, and waited until Knox, quietly dressed in his homespun, grave and courteous, tall, very broad, and very strong, stood before him.

Knox and Tudor greeted as acquaintances, but Sotheran nodded nonchalantly to the American's salute. As Knox looked with interest upon him, the captain, posing negligently, gave him little time.

"Mr. Cox—er, excuse me," referring to the card. "Mr. Knox, my time is short."

"And my errand," replied the Bostonian, "will not tend to make it longer."

"Well."

Knox did his errant ceremoniously. "Mr. Frank Ellery," he said, bowing, "reminds Captain Sotheran that he has promised him a meeting. Will the captain designate some friend with whom I can arrange the preliminaries?"

"Oh!" breathed Tudor in the silence.

Sotheran, leaning upon the mantel, looked at Knox for a moment with lifted brows. "Truly?" he inquired mildly. He looked down at his waistcoat, and brushed away a crumb. "Well——" he said, as if considering lightly, and then deciding, finished: "No!"

Knox flushed and bowed. But as he turned to go Sotheran raised his hand. "Stay," he said carelessly. "Mr. Fox—pardon me—Mr. Knox, pray take a fuller answer to Mr. Ellery. Since our general, as I understand, has been pleased to indicate to your friend that he has purposes concerning him it would not become me to interfere. That is, I take it, reason enough. But——" and he started suddenly away from the mantel. His indifference vanished, he drew himself grandly erect, and with one stride face to face with Knox.

The two confronted one another; both haughty and both threatening. Knox, like an angry bull, stood with red eyes, while Sotheran, in fiercely penetrating voice, finished his message.

"But," he cried, "tell Mr. Ellery this: Were he not marked by our general for his own, I would not meet him. Since this is time of war, I hold myself at all times ready to obey the orders of my colonel, and am not free to duel. But even then—tell Mr. Ellery this—as a rebel he is beneath me, and I would not do him the honor to cross swords with him."

Then he stepped back and bowed. "Sir," he said, "your humble servant!"

Knox bowed as low. "Capt. Sotheran, your most obedient!" He drew himself up, turned and went stiffly from the room.

Tudor, even after the Bostonian was gone, stared at his friend without words. Sotheran had not regained his careless manner; his face was a dull red, and through his parted lips his teeth were showing. He turned and looked upon his friend as one much moved.

"George," he said, "circumstances—this fellow—have forced me to give you the opinion I refused."

Tudor nodded, his eyes fixed on the other's. "Yes," he said.

"It was not easy to say it in your presence," said Sotheran. "Now, since I have gone so far with Knox I must say the rest to you. But my position may easily seem false. I am a suitor for your sister's hand, so is this Ellery. Credit me with no selfishness in advising you against him."

"Henry," cried Tudor generously, "I would never think it of you!" He sprang up and touched the other affectionately upon the arm.

Sotheran smiled, but with constraint. "You are kind," he said. "I have not much to say; only this, that I am, and you are, an officer of the king. I did Mr. Knox's country the courtesy to say that this is war. There is a rebellion against the king, against his sacred majesty. I am sworn to uphold him, so are you. A rebel—my God, George," he cried, "I consider a rebel the most despicable thing upon this earth!"

His voice, repressed lest others in the corridors might hear, seemed to shake him with its pent-up vehemence. His eyes fixed Tudor's; the weaker man felt the great influence of a powerful nature. Sotheran paused, drew breath, and then continued:

"I could not prevent this Ellery from speaking with Dr. Church this day. A Whig leader and his follower—was not information exchanged? We have no proof; out of forbearance the general permits Ellery to walk the streets. But he suspects him; so do I; so, in your heart, George, do you. And you know as well as I what you should say to him when next he appears at your door."

"Yes," faltered Tudor."

Sotheran had found within himself the spirit of the actor. He drew back a step and wiped his forehead. "You do not often see me thus, George," he said with sudden change of tone. Tudor, astonished, saw a look of gentleness come upon his companion's face. The taller, older man put out his hand.

"Do not misjudge me," he said. He wrung Tudor's hand and abruptly quitted the room. Tudor, much moved, after a few minutes' pause, gathered up his own hat and sword and left the barracks.

He was going to his sister's cottage, where he was to sleep for the first time since the 19th. He reached the gate and raised the latch. Some one strode out of the dusk toward him. "George—" he recognized Frank's voice. "I am glad to see you. May I go in with you?"

Tudor closed the gate again, and faced the other. A painful lack of words oppressed him. How should he say it?

Frank, as he listened to Tudor's stumbling words, watched him with pity. This good fellow trying to do right, honestly baring his own mind, how unfortunate was he in his ignorance! How would a rejoinder stab him to the heart! As blundering Tudor used Sotheran's name, Frank felt the fresh sting of the rejected challenge, and was almost angry enough to tell his tale. Yet he could not speak. Sotheran had stopped his mouth and tied his hands.

Sotheran knew, and Frank knew, that Tudor's affection for his comrade could be turned at once into deadly hatred. But then, what? Sotheran refused to fight Frank. Tudor could seize that pretext and demand a duel, and even without it had the prior claim as Alice's natural protector. And he was but a boy with the small sword.

Yet what matter was it after all? Frank knew that in no case could he tell Tudor. The vengeance was his; the pursuit was his; and he must bide his time. He gave his promise not to come to the little cottage any more.

(To be Continued.)

Horse Play.

"Mamma," the sorrel colt gazed anxiously at his dam—"the chestnut filly wants me to run away with her the next time we go driving together." He looked down shyly. "What shall I say?"

The mare bridled up. "Turn to her, my son, and whisper gently, 'Neigh, neigh, Pauline!'"

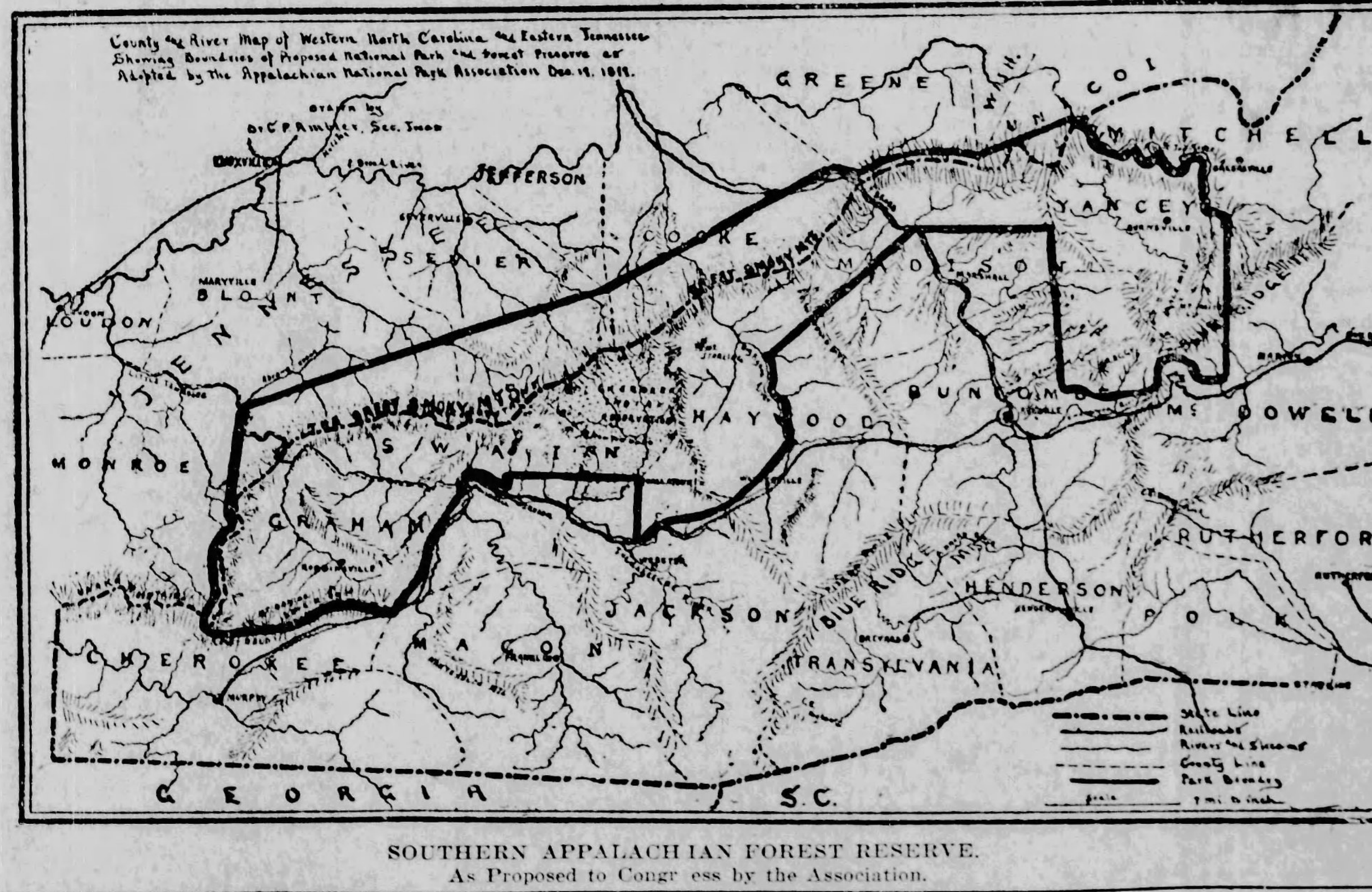
And with a horse laugh, they resumed the discussion of their table d'oat.—Jewish Times and Observer.

In No Hurry.

"Poor man," said the inquisitive old woman, "I guess you'll be glad when your time is up, won't you?"

"No, ma'am, not partickerly," replied the prisoner. "I'm up for life."—Philadelphia Press.

Southern Appalachian Forest Reserve



SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE.
As Proposed to Congress by the Association.

In the Fifty-sixth Congress, a little over a year ago, a bill was introduced which provided "for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian mountains." It was referred to the proper committee, which reported it favorably, but no action was taken by Congress. The bill died of course, on March 4, 1901, when the official life of that Congress expired. The same bill has been introduced in the present Congress—the Fifty-seventh—by Senator Pritchard, and there is a lively hope that it may become a law before the expiration of the term of the present body, on March 4, 1903.

This bill empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase land, suited to the purposes of a national forest reserve, in the Appalachian mountains, "within the state of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolin, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee."

The total area authorized to be purchased is not to exceed two million acres, and the sum appropriated is not to exceed $5,000,000, "or as much thereof as may be required." That is to say, the price is not to exceed $2.50 per acre—and to be as much less as it is possible whereby to acquire title to the land.

This is to be known as the "Southern Appalachian Forest Reserve," and is to be under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture. It is not intended that the entire sum shall be expended hastily, or at once; for the appropriation is made available until June 30, 1912—thus giving ten years for the selection and purchase of lands fitted for the purposes specified. The bill has already been favorably reported to the present Congress, and it will be strongly urged for passage. Thousands of petitions have been already received asking prompt and favorable action.

There is a confusion of terms regarding this proposed governmental area which should be cleared up. It is often spoken of as a "national park." This term is wrong. In the Yellowstone National Park, the phrase is properly used, because that area is designed primarily for the pleasure of the people of the nation. It is also used directly in the title of the Chickamauga—Chattanooga National Park, as these areas are preserved primarily because of the historical interest of the battle-fields. But this is not intended for pleasure, nor are there national historical associations of any importance connected therewith. It is intended to be a forest reserve, not a national park. In other words, it is to be reforested, where denuded of timber, with hard-wood trees; and the timber, on arriving at maturity, is to be sold standing, to be cut under governmental inspection. This is to be sold at public auction, after appraisement, and in no case for less than the appraised value, and the money so received is to go into the treasury of the United States. It is expected the reserve will, in a few years, thus become self-supporting, and even more.

Though the Pritchard bill names six states within whose area lands may be purchased for a forest reserve, it does not follow that land will be purchased in all of them. In the Agricultural Department appropriation bill for 1901 was an item covering the expense of a thorough forestry examination of this whole region. This was made, and it included an estimate of the amount and condition of the standing timber, the character and distribution of the various species of timber trees, the density and value of the forest growth, the size and nature of the present holdings, prices at which the forest lands are now held, and the general conditions of the region for the prosecution of forestry on a large scale.

Besides these lines of inquiry, a thorough study of the region was made concerning its topographical features; the relations of the soils, forest cover, and rainfall; of the flow of the various streams which have their origin in this region, during different seasons of the year, and the influence upon this water flow of the clearing of the timber.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson made a report to Congress, based upon this survey and examination, in which he earnestly approved of the project. In it he says that this region is better adapted to forestry than to agricultural purposes. It contains a greater variety of hardwood trees than any other region of the United States, since here the Northern and Southern species meet. It contains within its area no large settlements nor mining interests that would interfere with the management of a forest reserve. It contains the largest mountain masses, and the wildest and most picturesque scenery east of the Rocky mountains. The rapid consumption of our timber supplies, the extensive destruction of forests by fire, and the resulting increase in the irregularity of the flow of water in the streams, have caused a general public interest in forest problems. In response to the demand for the conservation of regions suitable only for forest uses, the government has already set aside in various forest reserves an area of more than 70,000 square miles in the West. There is not a single forest reserve in the East. Hence the secretary urges that this is the best region in the East possible for the purpose, shall be created a fores treserve.

The wholesale destruction of our woodlands, without reforestation, is a reproach and a shame to our people. Trees are cut down on areas which are unfit for profitable agriculture; forest fires destroy the young growth. A farmer plants corn in the spring and harvests it in the fall. He sows wheat in the fall, which he harvests the next summer. He plants and cares for fruit trees, whose profits he cannot hope to enjoy for several years. Why has the average farmer never realized that timber is a crop quite as much as is corn, or wheat, or fruit—the only difference being that he has to wait longer for the profit from his investment?

Take a hilly country, covered with trees. If this all be cleared off, for the sake of the timber, the ground is not worth cultivating. As soon as the forest covering is removed, and more especially if the cultivation of the land is undertaken, the soil which is of any value to plant life is washed away by rains, filling up the beds of the streams below, and leaving nothing but sterile slopes. If only the trees fit for timber were cut, and that without injuring the younger growth, and new trees were planted to take the places of those removed, this land could be made steadily profitable. At some points in the east, lands from which the pine has all been cut off have been planted with pine seeds and it is estimated these reforested areas will pay 6 per cent per year on their value.

Should this bill become a law—and the writer most earnestly hopes that it will—the areas to be purchased will depend upon the judgment of the head of the forestry bureau of the department of agriculture. Nor will any exorbitant price be paid. People owning these mountain lands, who are deluding themselves with roseate dreams of realizing a small fortune off the government, may as well abandon all such foolish ideas.

Nor will this area be all in one broad tract. Valley lands, suitable for farming, will not be taken. Accompanying this article is a map, reproduced in the report of the secretary of agriculture on this bill, but he does not recommend the purchase of all the land within the boundaries there laid down. The map was prepared by an association of private citizens, interested in forestry, called the "Appalachian National Park Association." That body sent a memorial to congress, accompanied by the map given with this article, which shows the region, in the opinion of the gentlemen of the association, best fitted for forestry operations.

As will be seen, it embraces lands in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. It comprises in reality two areas, each lying partly in Tennessee and partly in North Carolina, connected by a narrow strip extending along the boundary between the two states, and embracing land in each of them. The memorial ends with this statement:

Your petitioner therefore states that, in its opinion, by far the best land for the Appalachian national park lies between parallels 35 and 37 of north latitude, and between the lines 82 and 85 of west longitude, and within the tract described as follows:

Beginning at Joanna Bald mountain, in the state of North Carolina, on the line dividing the county of Graham from Cherokee and Macon counties, and running thence easterly along said line and the line between eastern Graham county and Swain county to a point on the Tuckaseigee river near Bushnell; thence up the Tuckaseigee river to a point two miles west of Bryson City; thence due north four miles; thence east about twelve miles to the line dividing Swain and Jackson counties; thence south to the Tuckaseigee river; thence east to the Plott Balsam ridge; then along said ridge, crossing the line between Haywood and Jackson counties to a point two miles west of Waynesville; thence northeastwardly to Pigeon river; thence down Pigeon river to Fines creek; thence in a northwestwardly direction to French Broad river at the mouth of Big Laurel creek; thence due east to the line dividing Madison and Yancey counties; thence due south to a point two miles north of the Swannanoa river; thence easterly along a line parallel with and two miles north of the line of the Southern Railway company to a point due north of Old Fort; thence due north to North Toe river; thence down the North Toe river to the line dividing the state of Tennessee from the state of North Carolina; thence westerly in the state of Tennessee to Big Butt, at the corner of Washington, Green and Unicoi counties, in Tennessee, and of Madison county, in North Carolina; thence southwesterly along the line dividing the state of Tennessee from the state of North Carolina to Rocky Ridge; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the French Broad River at the mouth of Paint Creek; thence down the French Broad River to the Mouth of Rock Creek; thence westwardly to the southeast corner of Jefferson county, Tenn., thence southwestwardly to Round Top, at a corner in the easterly line of Blount county, Tenn.; thence in a southwestwardly direction to the Tennessee line at the mouth of Abram or Panther Creek; thence south to the line dividing Cherokee and Graham counties, in North Carolina, and thence along said dividing line eastwardly to Joanna Bald Mountain, the place of beginning. (See Map.)

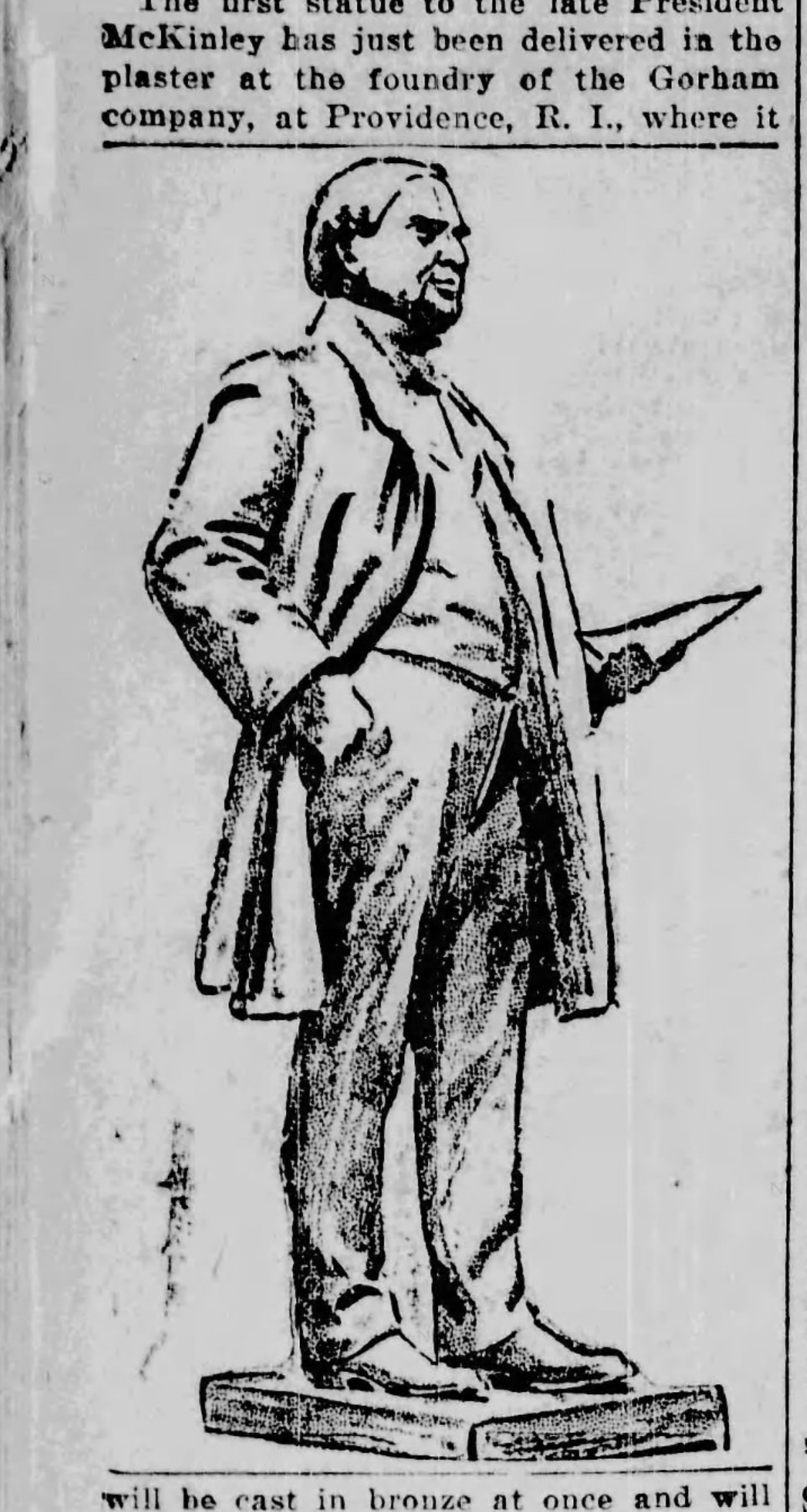
Should the bill become a law, it will be within the power of the department of agriculture to select and purchase lands within any or all of the six states named in the beginning of this article, instead of merely in North Carolina and Tennessee. Nor is it at all necessary that the lands purchased should adjoin and form one continuous tract. It is feasible to buy tracts separated by miles of distance. The bill authorizes the purchase of 2,000,000 acres, which is 3,125 square miles. This would make a half-dozen very respectable-sized reserves—one for each state—if it were deemed best to do this.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

FIRST STATUE OF M'KINLEY

To Be Erected at Muskegon, Mich., in May.

The first statue to the late President McKinley has just been delivered in the plaster at the foundry of the Gorham company, at Providence, R. I., where it will be cast in bronze at once and will be ready to be unveiled at Muskegon, Mich., on May 30—Memorial day. Muskegon is thus honored through the generosity of one of her leading citizens, Charles H. Hackley, who gave the commission for the statue within two weeks after the death of the President, and the sculptor, Charles Henry Niehaus, says he did the quickest work that he ever has performed in getting it finished in time. It has been one of Mr. Hackley's pleasures, since he set about beautifying his city a few years ago, to make his gifts on Memorial day, and it was so designed for the public bestowal of the McKinley statue.



Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

The Magic Wheel, by John Strange Winter, is a novel with a touch of mysticism, but yet an interesting story pleasantly told.

Graystone, by William Jasper Nicolls, is a novel, whose principal scenes are laid in a country house not far from Philadelphia. It has considerable interest.

Our Risen King's Forty Days, by Rev. George Dana Boardman, is a harmony of the different accounts of events between the resurrection and the ascension, and draws lessons for humanity therefrom.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Under My Own Roof is a refreshing story of a literary woman's building of a home for herself when the longing therefor became too strong to resist. It is altogether charming.

The Sandals, by Z. Greneil, is a tale of Palestine, concerning the sandals of Christ after the crucifixion, and the varying fortunes of those who wore them.

The Courtship of Sweet Anne Page, by Ellen V. Talbot, is a dainty little story of the courtship of Shakespeare's charming heroine by her three lovers.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., 426-428 West Broadway, New York:

The Silent Pioneer, by Miss Lucy Cleaver McElroy, is a story of pioneer days in Kentucky, just after the Revolution, and quite readable.

Verba Crucis, by Rev. T. C. McClelland, is a little book of sermons preached upon the sentence, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Strollers, by Frederic S. Isham, is a romance of the early American stage. It is a story worth reading.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

Spindle and Plough is a novel whose scenes are laid in rural England, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney. It is very interesting, and is an exceedingly acute study in human emotions.

From Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia:

Engraved Gems, by Prof. Maxwell Somerville, is a handsomely illustrated volume devoted to engraved gems, from the earliest times. It is invaluable to art lovers.

From the A. C. McClurg Co., Chicago:

Ocean to Ocean, by J. W. G. Walker, U. S. Navy, is an account of Nicaragua and its people made while he was employed in surveying the route of the Nicaragua canal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

HIS BLIZZARD EAR MUFFS.

Bighead—Why are you wearing ear muffs?

Jumpuppe—Because this is the anniversary of the blizzard of '88.

Bighead—What, are you expecting one like it this year?

Jumpuppe—No, but I don't want to hear the same old yarns over again.—New York Sun.

WILLIE'S EDUCATION.

"What is a captain of industry?" asked the boy who is going to be very wise some day.

"It is a term that is applied to the head of a great monopoly when he is at a banquet."

"And what is a robber baron?"

"It's the same man when he is in politics."—Washington Star.

NUMISMATIC NOTE.

Upson Downes (showing friend through Wall street)—See that elderly gentleman over there? He's one of the greatest coin collectors in the country.

"That so? Who is he?"

"Russell Sage."—New York Times.

IT IS UNTHINKABLE.

Upgardson—Among the fraternity of professional musicians I consider——

Atom—Fraternity of professional musicians! Don't talk nonsense, old man!—Chicago Tribune.

Spring Commuter.

Employer—How does it happen that you are so late, Mr. Miffin?

Salesman—The train on the Bissextile Railroad was late, sir.

Employer—But you don't live on that line.

Salesman—No, but if I did, I should have been a good deal later.—Boston Transcript.

Longer.

Stranger—Do people really have their offices in the tops of these skyscrapers?

Manhattan—Of course. The days are longer up there than they are on the street level, and every minute counts here.—Town Topics.

TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL allowed on our bicycles. We ship on approval without a cent deposit.
1902 MODELS, $9 to $15
1900 & 1901 Models, best makes, $7 to $11
500 Second-Hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale.
RIDER AGENTS WANTED to ride & exhibit sample. Earn a bicycle & make money distributing catalogs. Write at once for prices & special offer.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 149 F, Chicago, Ill.

DECEPTION.

When the conjurer shows an empty hat, and at once begins to extract from it rabbits or cabbages, we know that we have been adroitly deceived, because we know we can't get out anything that isn't in it.

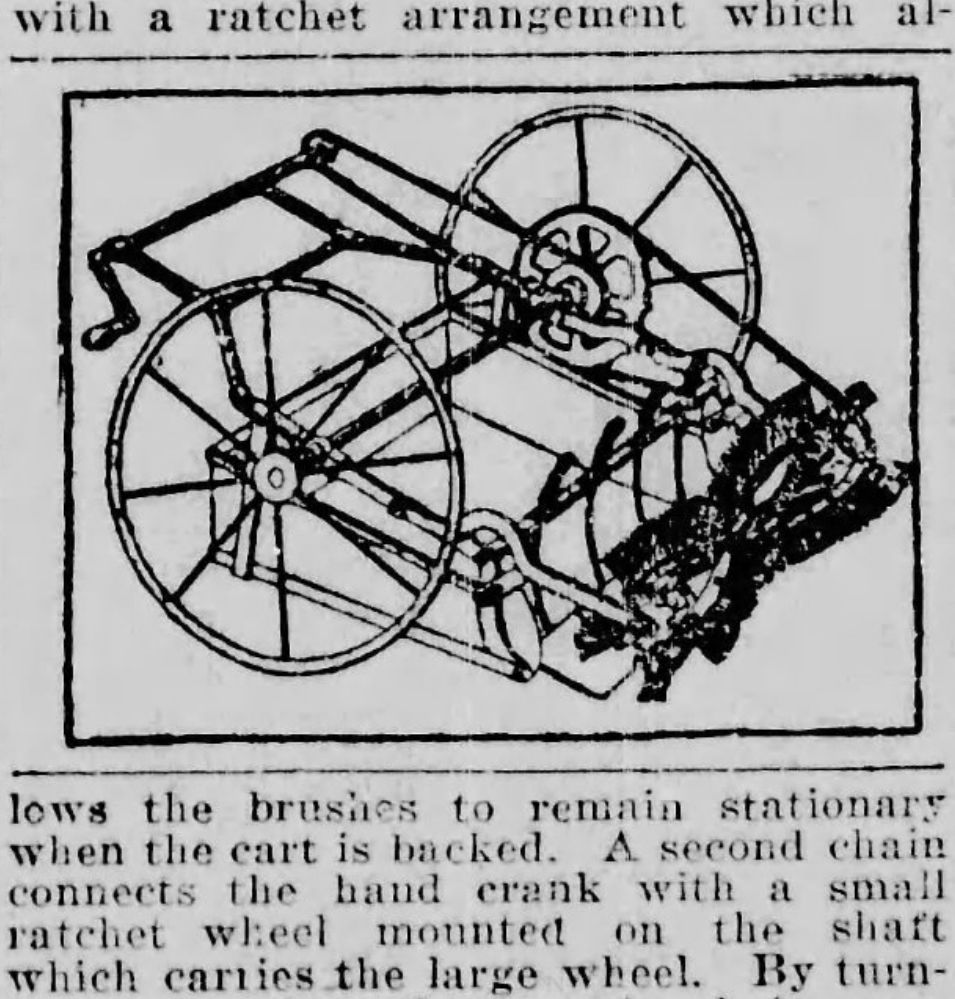
If people would only reason in that way about medicines they would be a great deal better off in health and pocket. A number of so called "blood making" and "flesh forming" "tonic" medicines are only stimulants in disguise. You can't get strength out of a stimulant because strength is not in it. All physical strength is derived from food digested and assimilated and in the form of blood nourishing the entire body. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does not make blood or make strength, no medicine can do that. But it does cure diseases of the stomach and its allied organs, and so causing the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it enables the building of the body in sound and vigorous health.

"I can say to you one bottle of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured me sound and well, after suffering two long years with stomach disease," writes W. H. Braswell, of McAdenville, Gaston Co., N.C. "My health is worth all the world to me. I will praise you as long as I live."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps the expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

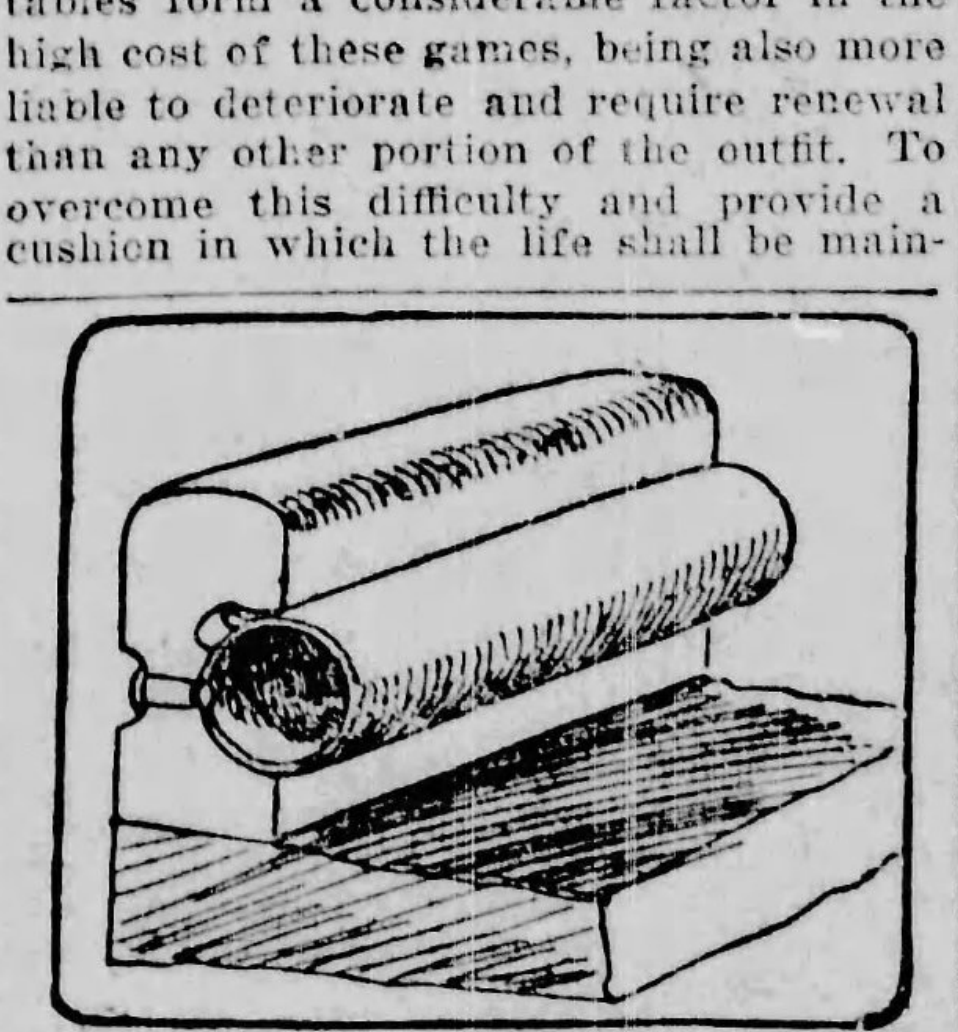
STREET SWEEPING MACHINE

The street-sweeping machine shown in the illustration has the advantage of both automatic and manual rotation of the brushes, making it especially useful in removing large piles of dirt and rubbish from the pavement. Ordinarily any accumulation of dirt must be attacked with a shovel, as the automatic carts now in use are not capable of taking it up, but an operator with this cleaner has only to bring his machine to a standstill and rotate the brushes by hand to transfer the obstruction to his cart. The brushes are driven by a sprocket chain attached to the hub of one of the wheels, with a ratchet arrangement which allows the brushes to remain stationary when the cart is backed. A second chain connects the hand crank with a small ratchet wheel mounted on the shaft which carries the large wheel. By turning the crank at the rear the chain gearing transmits its motion to the brushes for the purpose stated above. The crank shaft is normally stationary and is utilized as a handle for manipulating the cart. Spring arms are used to depress the edges of the shovels against the pavement to loosen the dirt and allow the brushes to drive it back into the pan at the rear. When the pan becomes full it can be detached from its hangers and emptied into a wagon or otherwise disposed of.



CUSHION FOR GAME TABLES

The solid rubber cushions hitherto used in connection with billiard and pool tables form a considerable factor in the high cost of these games, being also more liable to deteriorate and require renewal than any other portion of the outfit. To overcome this difficulty and provide a cushion in which the life shall be maintained indefinitely, there has been designed an inflatable cushion, a small section of the invention being shown in the accompanying drawing. As may readily be seen, the inner surface of the bank is hollowed out in the form of a semicircle to contain part of the inflatable tube which forms the cushion, the balance projecting sufficiently to provide a flexible bank for the balls. The cushion is preferably divided into four sections, corresponding to the length of the sides and ends of the table, each tube being provided with a separate valve for inflation. The cushion is made detachable, after the manner of some of the inner-tube bicycle tires. The bottom of the protecting strip which surrounds the inflatable tube is tacked to the lower edge of the groove, while the upper edge is of the groove, while the upper edge is bound and threaded with a continuous wire. To inflate the cushion to the required degree of hardness the tubing is laid in the cover when partially filled with air, the heading of the cover being forced into the bend in the upper edge of the groove. When once in place the further inflation of the tube serves but to hold it more rigidly.



DIDN'T KNOW SCOTT HAD LIVED THERE

"Baedeker" is implicitly obeyed by the average tourist, and a recommendation from the red book means a crowd at the fortunate shrine or picture. But "Baedekers" tips for the fine old city of Edinburgh are too numerous to be taken advantage of in the three days alloted to the time-driven tourist. The traveler with leisure and no sense of duty about rushing to the advertised and conventional wonders can discover an occasional close or odd nook that has been left unspoiled by the annual herd of tourists. Such a traveler read in his "Baedeker" that No. 39 Castle street, Edinburgh, was the home of Sir Walter Scott from 1800 to 1826, evidently a place at which to pay one's respects. He and his friend, not long ago, pulled at the bell of No. 39 till a trim-looking Scotch matron opened the door and asked what they would be wanting. They replied that it was their heart's desire to see the house in which Scott had lived.

"There will be some mistake," said the woman in a troubled voice. "We have had lodgins here for now this good bit time, and the McKenzies they were before us. There will be no Scott in this house."

Menu.

Fashionable people have an unfortunate tendency to eat what they feel sure they can pronounce the French name of, rather than what they know to be wholesome.—Puck.

DUEL BETWEEN TWO MOOSE

A Battle Worth Seeing Witnessed by a Traveler in Northern Maine.

George E. Stewart, who recently returned to Bangor, Me., from a trip through northern Maine, told an interesting story to the New York Sun correspondent of a death-struggle between two giant moose which he witnessed in the vicinity of Mount Katahdin a few days ago. He said:

"I started out from camp early in the morning, and before I had gone three miles I struck moose signs. I went along easily on snow shoes for an hour or two, when I heard a noise ahead of a moose fighting. Finally I reached a point where, from the shelter of a big tree, I got a full view of a battle worth seeing.

"There was about four feet of snow on the ground, and there were two big moose fighting for dear life and making the snow fly like clouds of steam. They had locked horns, and seemed to be totally oblivious to everything around them.

"For several minutes while I stood watching them the two moose swayed back and forth, grinding their great horns together with a crunching noise, and stamping their heavy hoofs clear through to the frozen earth, as if the four feet of snow had been so much fog. First one seemed to have the advantage in this Titanic wrestling match, and then the other appeared to be getting the better of it. But the battle was not to be decided in that way.

"Suddenly the moose nearest me, rather the smaller of the two, disengaged himself and broke away. I at first thought that he had given up the fight, and was going to run for it, but that was where I was much mistaken, for no sooner had the moose gained a little distance by backing than he lowered his massive head and, with a bellow of rage, charged upon the other.

"Talk about football rushes or wild bulls! That moose went at the other like a runaway locomotive. What astonished me most was that the one thus attacked stood stock still, calmly awaiting the onslaught, whereas, he might have sidestepped and let the rusher go past, half a mile or so into the woods. I don't see how he could have stopped much short of that.

"Strangest thing of all, however, was that the blow didn't seem even to jar the moose that was struck. When the impact came, fair on the shoulder, it sounded like a bale of hay slammed against a barn door, and I thought it must have broken the charger's neck. But neither of them seemed any the worse for the collision, although the attacking moose drew off a bit and looked sulky and surprised.

"Now came the grand wind-up—the last round, so to speak. The big fellow that had been rammed so fiercely suddenly rose on his hind legs and, coming down with the force of a falling house, planted his sharp forward hoofs squarely upon the skull of his enemy. The blow was terrific, and the other moose went down like a log.

"Time and again the big fellow brought down his hoofs upon his prostrate foe, and as many times did the latter try to rise, but his shoulder had been broken and he was helpless. For a minute or two he struggled, and then lay perfectly still. The conqueror gave the carcass one last contemptuous kick and then crashed off into the woods."

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G 1028 High st., Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

New Way to Make Writers.

"Dis boy," explained the old colored farmer, "wants to be a writer—lak dem what writes de 'Politic's Progress,' en de 'Robinson Crowso.'"

The black pickaninny stood in the corner, fumbling with his frayed hatbrim.

"Well, what evidence has he given of it? Has he ever written anything?"

"No, suh; he can't write he name. Dat's what I fotch 'im heah fer—ter make a writer er 'im! He 'lows dat his min' is sot on it; en I 'lowed dat mebbe you could sorter beat it inter 'im—des frail 'im out, lak, 'twell he tuk ter it nachul! He already been hit side de head wid a dictionary, en de bigges' sort er words is been runnin' in his head eber since! I think dat ef you lamm 'im roun' wid some er dem books you got dar he'd fetch up all right. Hit's my hones' belief dat all dat boy needs is a fair showin', en he'll 'sprise de worl'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The New Policeman.

Magistrate (to new policeman)—Did you notice no suspicious character about the neighborhood?

New Policeman—Shure, yer honor, I saw but one man, an' I asked him what he was doing there at that time o' night. Sez he, "I have no business here just now, but I expect to open a jewelry sthore in the vicinity later on." At that I says, "I wish you success, sor."

Magistrate (disgusted)—Yes, and he did open a jewelry store in the vicinity later on, and stole seventeen watches.

New Policeman (after a pause)—Begorra, yer honor, the man may have been a thafe, but he was no liar!—Tit-Bits.

Spring Sweets.

Oh, the goose within the meadow is the
halcyon engulfer
Of the spring-time's twinkling grasses
as she wanders to and fro,
And the small boy from a teaspoon gayly
gulps the powdered sulphur
That is mixed up with molasses, for his
system, don't you know.
—Judge.

HIDDEN SECRET OF DISEASE REVEALED

A Body of Battle Creek's Most Famous Physicians Have Perfected a System of Treatment That is Startling the World and Curing Thousands Formerly Pronounced Incurable.

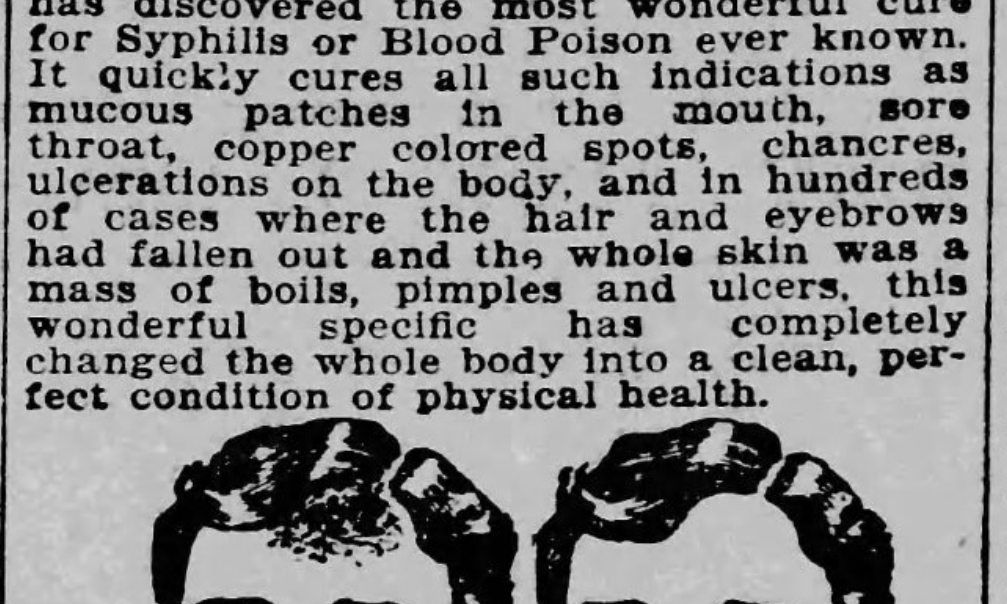
TEN DAYS' TREATMENT FREE.

The accompanying cut is of a book written by Dr. J. M. Peebles, the great lecturer, author and physician, of Battle Creek, Mich., who has perfected a system of treatment that promises to banish disease and suffering. The Doctor claims that disease is abnormal and can be positively banished from the world. At the age of 81 he is as hale, hearty and vigorous as most men of 30, and he says that anyone can command their faculties and health as he has done. The Doctor has written this book for the sole purpose of revealing to sufferers the wonderful system of treatment which he has originated and you will find in it knowledge that will be of great value to you. It gives you the key to perfect health and happiness. Among the thousands of cases cured by this wonderful system of treatment are the paralytic; the blind and the deaf; also those suffering from Bright's disease, consumption, catarrh, stomach and bowel troubles, nervous debility, rheumatism, heart disease, female troubles, fits, neuralgia, bladder trouble, dropsy, eczema, blood disorders, piles, asthma, in fact all chronic troubles. So sure is the Doctor that his treatment will cure all chronic diseases that he has instructed the Institute of which he is president to give every reader of the Blade who is in poor health a ten days' treatment free, postage paid, in order to demonstrate to them that health is within their grasp. Write at once addressing Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich., Drawer G 1, stating your troubles that they may prepare a special treatment to fit your exact condition. They will also send you their book "A Message of Hope," explaining fully their grand system of treatment and a full diagnosis of your case with their professional advice.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.



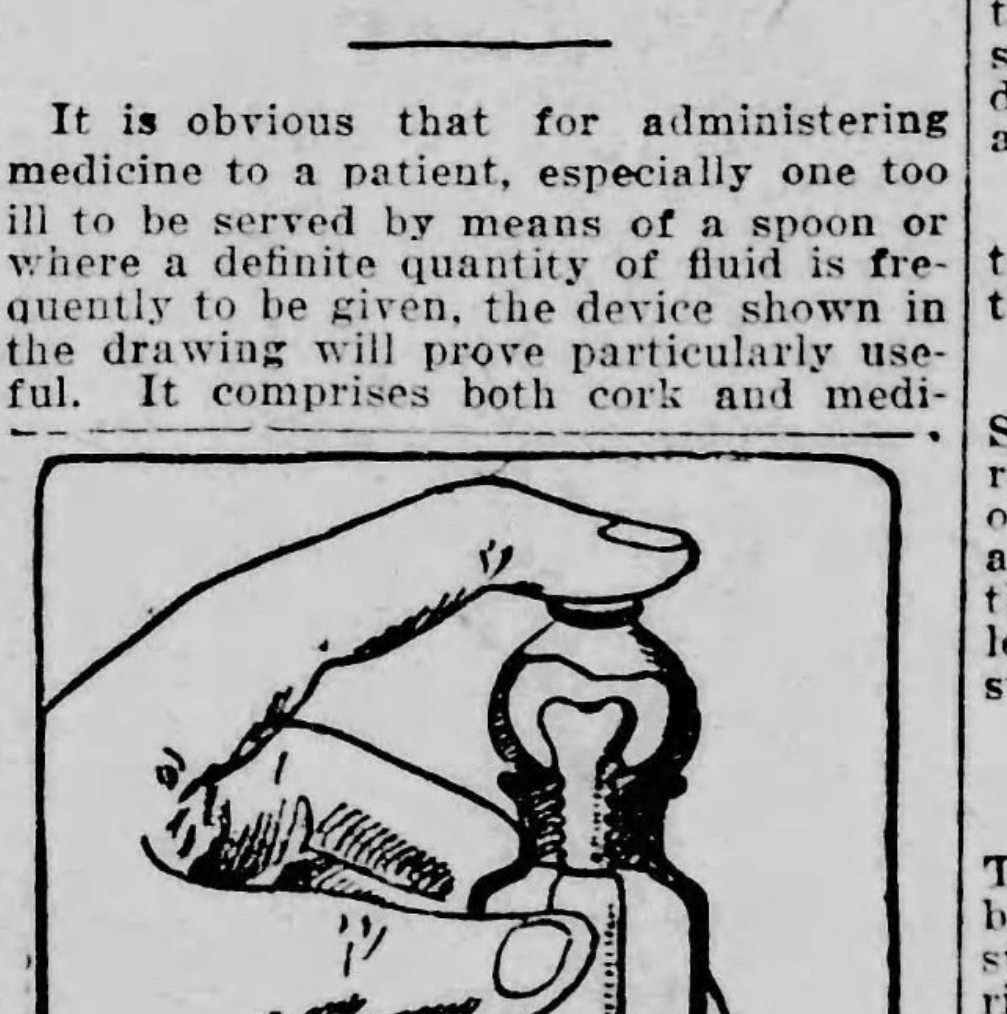
The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

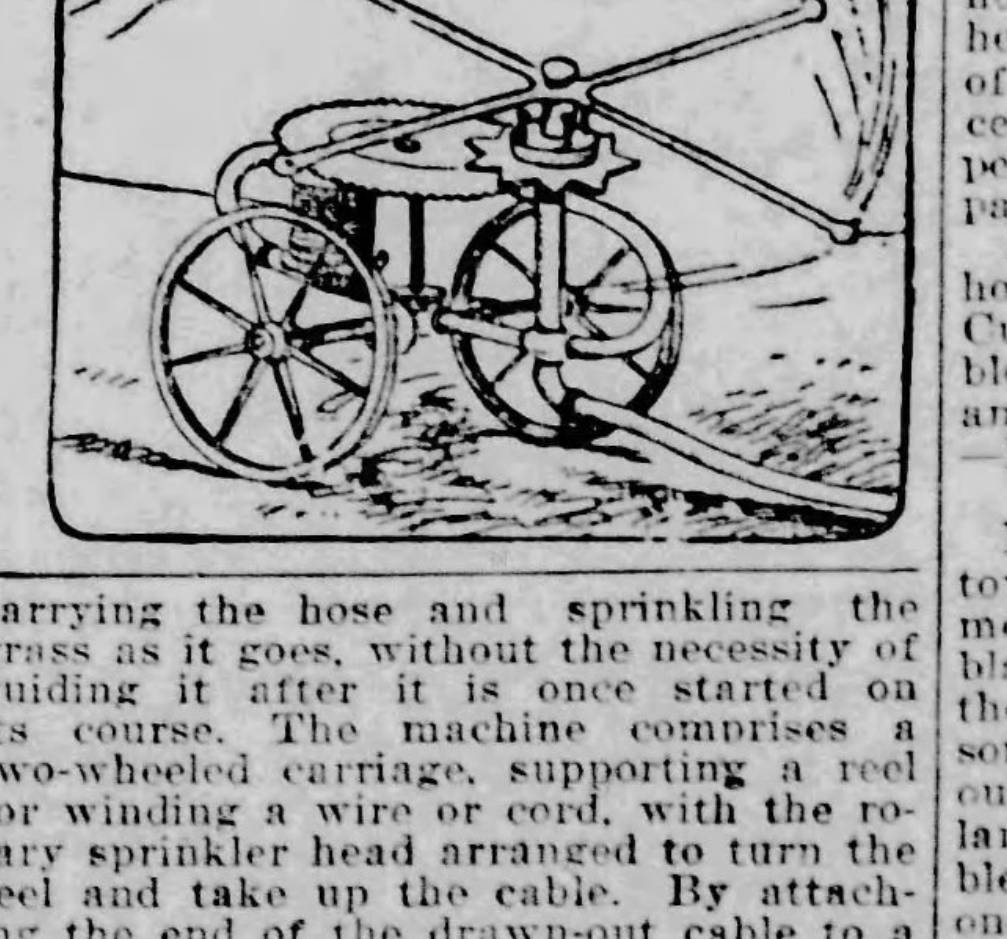
NEW DEVICE FOR DISPENSING MEDICINE

It is obvious that for administering medicine to a patient, especially one too ill to be served by means of a spoon or where a definite quantity of fluid is frequently to be given, the device shown in the drawing will prove particularly useful. It comprises both cork and medicine dropper, and is capable of adjustment to vary the quantity of fluid to the required amount. The rubber bulb has its lower walls thickened and an opening is provided for the insertion of the glass tube. The interior wall of the opening is moulded with a thread to cooperate with a corresponding thread on the head of the tube. The upper end of the tube extends into the bulb to serve as an abutment or stop to limit the depression of the bulb. By twisting the tube to the right or left, while the bulb is held rigid, the distance between the abutment and top of the bulb may be diminished or increased accordingly. If a definite amount of fluid is required the tube is first properly adjusted, so that the expansion of the end of the bulb after contraction will induct the right quantity of medicine into the tube, discharging it is soon as a second depression of the bulb takes place. By adapting the device to be kept in the bottle containing the medicine it not only serves as a stopper, but also keeps the dropper clean and free from dust and the contaminating air of the sick room.



TRAVELING LAWN SPRINKLER

Not many weeks hence suburbanites will commence sprinkling their lawns, using for the work every kind of apparatus, from the spray nozzle on the end of a rubber hose to a rotary fountain head adapted to be carried about from place to place to saturate the ground wherever it stands. In the cut we show a novelty which has probably not been much used as yet. This device has the faculty of traveling back and forth across a lawn from one end to another carrying the hose and sprinkling the grass as it goes, without the necessity of guiding it after it is once started on its course. The machine comprises a two-wheeled carriage, supporting a reel for winding a wire or cord, with the rotary sprinkler head arranged to turn the reel and take up the cable. By attaching the end of the drawn-out cable to a post or other fixed point and turning on the water, the revolution of the arms, with the consequent turning of the connecting gear wheels, will wind up the cable and pull the carriage to the end. As a further novelty the inventor provides for the stretching of the cable back and forth across the lawn from a series of hooks. Then the carriage is fitted with a tapered boss or head surrounding the wire, and as it approaches the first post this head detaches the wire from its fastening. As the water is still turning the winding reel the latter soon takes up the slack and begins its journey to the next post, only stopping when there are no more hooks from which the cable can be detached.



An Improved Neighborhood.

Mrs. Uppish—Just think, it's only six months ago since we moved away from next door to you. We're in a much better neighborhood now.

Mrs. Sharpe—So are we.

Mrs. Uppish—Why, where did you move?

Mrs. Sharpe—Oh, we haven't moved at all.—Philadelphia Press.

So Reassuring.

Mr. Manley—Well, darling, I've had my life insured for £1,000.

Mrs. M.—How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go to.—Tit-Bits.

Great Land Owner.

"We are getting on fine," said the census official in the year 1920.

"That so?" spoke the friend.

"Yes. Uncle Sam now has an island for every man, woman and child in his domain. At the present rate he will soon have two apiece.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Warbles Again.

Editor Farmstead:—Seeing the request for information in regard to warbles, I do not think I can do better than to quote from Chas. L. Flint as follows:

"The gadfly is very troublesome to cattle towards the end of summer. The fly alights on the back of the cow, punctures the skin, and lays her eggs under it. A tumor is now formed, varying in size, which soon bursts and leaves a small hole for the grub already hatched to breath through. There the insect feeds on its surroundings, and grows up to considerable size. All this time the animal is probably suffering more or less pain, and often tries to lick or rub the part affected, if possible. Farmers often press them out with the finger and thumb. The best way is to puncture the skin with a common penknife (if necessary) and then press out the grub. They injure the hide more than most people are aware of."

I might add that if all stock owners would remove the grubs from their cattle and destroy them, we would soon be rid of warbles. I always remove them as soon as they can be noticed, which is in February and March in this part of the country.—J. G. W., Brockwayville, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—I will give a simple and effective remedy for warbles. Take equal parts lard oil and turpentine, putting a few drops on each lump, and rubbing it in well. This is all that needs to be done; the grubs will all be killed, will decay, and come out themselves.—R. F. M., Union City, Tenn.

Your question as to the origin of warbles is fully and correctly answered above by J. G. W., Brockwayville, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—I cannot give any cure for warbles, but a good preventative, as follows: Salt your cow on the back every time you do in the trough; use about the same amount; rub it into the hair well, three times a week in summer, and twice a week in winter, and there will be no warbles the next spring.—A. B. C., Francisco, Va.

Editor Farmstead:—For warbles take common salt, sprinkle on the cow's back and then rub it in the hair well, so the salt will get next to the skin. The cow licking the salt will cause a mixture of salt and ooze in the grub holes and kill them. I had a cow that had 42; I put salt on her back one time and in a few days examined her and found only two alive.—W. H. C., Dawson, Ind. Ter.

Editor Farmstead:—Salt is good or turpentine rubbed on the lumps will kill them.—M. T., Wallace, Ind.

P. A. B., Lebanon Junction, Ky., and S. T. S., Candler, N. C., give the salt remedy. We should prefer to squeeze or cut the grubs out, not to kill them by an application and let them decay under the animal's skin, which might easily lead to blood poisoning.—Editor Farmstead.

Clover Bloat.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to M. T. S., Eugene, Ore., in regard to clover bloat, the right place to tap a cow or steer is on the left side, back of the first ribs, close to the sirloin, as the paunch is fastened to the spine back of the ribs. If the tap does not permanently relieve, take a piece of tin about ten inches long, one and a half inches in width, at one end running to a point; turn the edges together smoothly within less than one-eighth of an inch; take a wire the size of baled hay wire, a foot long; bend one end to hold to; insert the tin tube in the tap, turning around; use the wire to clear the tube when clogged. I have done this many times in severe cases with good results.—S. R., Wolcott, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—For clover bloat, never tap the animal, as it may kill her. Here is a method that never kills, but always cures. Use it early, for delays are dangerous. Take a smooth stick 12 to 18 inches long; place it in the mouth the same as a bridle-bit, and as far back as you can; have it large enough to hold the mouth well open. To one end of this stick place a strap or rope; pass it up over the head or horns, and fasten tight to the other end of the stick. This will keep the mouth well open, and cause the animal to chew and lick trying to remove the stick. The effort will soon cause her to belch. In severe cases it may take from twenty to thirty minutes for her to commence to show the effects of the treatment, but don't despair; she will be all right. We have sometimes in severe cases thrown salt or soda into the mouth, but this is not necessary. Try this and you will save your animal.—A. A., Atlanta, Ill.

Lice on Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—What is a good remedy for lice on horses? Kerosene mixed with lard has been used, but has given no satisfactory result.—P. S., Rockwill, N. C.

It Is Black Leg.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to S. C. F., Bulltown, W. Va., I will say through the meagre report he sends to The Blade the symptoms show blackleg. There is no known cure, for the animal is so nearly dead before one notices it is sick. Remedy: Burn or bury all carcasses, send to the Department of Agriculture at Washington and get blackleg vaccine. The department will send instructions how to use it. It is free. Do not feed heavily on corn or millet. Give plenty of salt and sulphur mixed and free access to water. If your vaccination is perfect you will not have to change your pasture or feeding lot.

For sick calves, chickens, hogs or horses that are run down get blood-meal. Cut the grain feed off one-half and feed blood-meal or dried blood as some call it, and you will be surprised at the results.—B., Joubert, S. D.

Editor Farmstead:—To S. C. F., Bulltown, W. Va., I call your cattle disease mentioned in The Blade of March 20, blackleg. To test for that disease, cut the ear a little; if blood flows freely, it is some other trouble; if little blood oozes out, and that watery, bleed from the large vein in the neck, the same as to bleed a horse. If it does not flow from one side, try the other; draw from one to three pints. I have used this remedy since along in the sixties, with good results when in the extremeties, but when located near the heart and shoulders it proves fatal. Best of all as a preventive, get the cattle used to salt, keeping a little where they can get it every day. Have never had a case since using salt freely.—S. K., Wolcott, Ind.

Killing Black Locusts.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to say to J. W. R., Greensburg, Ind., in regard to killing black locusts—peel them just before the sap goes down. Commence two or three feet above the ground, and leave the bark hang at the ground. The locust will soon die. Then he can cut them down. He will not be troubled with sprouts from the roots. This treatment will destroy willow trees.—W. S. R., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Cribbing Horses.

Editor Farmstead: — For cribbing horses, put cayenne pepper in the wool of a sheep pelt and nail the pelt on the manger where the horses bites. He will get his mouth full of pepper. I have heard that this will cure a cribbing horse.—D. E. M., Hogarty, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell that Pennsylvania subscriber to take a leather strap about 1 1-2 inches wide, buckle it around his neck, close to the head, so as to choke him slightly. He will not crib while it is on. If he is a beginner, he will be cured in about 60 days.—Subscriber, Jonesboro, Ark.

We should not recommend the method. It is cruel, and might prove dangerous.—Editor Farmstead.

Measuring Hay in Mow.

Editor Farmstead: For measuring hay in a mow: A block of hay 7 feet cube, is a very good rule to measure hay that is settled. The number of cubic feet in a ton of hay is 7 times 7 times 7, equal to 343 cubic feet, and the number of feet in a mow divided by the number of feet in a ton will give the number of tons in a mow.—D. E. M., Hogerty, Wis.

Incubator Management.

Editor Farmstead: A lack of or excessive moisture will kill chicks at hatching time; also, a lack of heat, which is quite likely to happen unless closely watched at hatching time. The heat should be from 103 to 104 degrees, carefully maintained for the last three days. Hold the eggs to the light (two or three of them) and notice the air space, which you can easily see through the shell, and which should be one-half or five-eighths of an inch deep, diagonally across the end of the egg. If the air space is small, give moisture. Too much moisture smothers the chicks; too little shrivels and weakens them so they cannot break out.—C. R. A., Marseilles, Ill.

Budding Peaches.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one tell me the proper time in the spring for budding peach trees and how to make a grafting wax to use in this work?—C. W., Colchester, Ill.

We are usually able to furnish back numbers for three months, but never so far as six months or longer.—Editor Farmstead.

Ticks on Horses.

Editor Farmstead—Will some reader of The Blade tell me what will take the ticks off horses? I have used coal oil, but it removes the hair and I would like to have something that does not do this. It is the range stock that is bothered with them so much.—F. W. L., Flora, Ore.

Potato Culture.

Editor Farmstead: Will some kind reader of The Blade please give us an article on Irish potato culture—how to cut the potato, distance to plant apart, quality of fertilizer and how much per acre? I am a subscriber of The Blade.—S. T. S., Candler, N. C.

About Feathers.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know the best way to fix chicken feathers for pillows and to fix over featherbeds.—E. P., Warren.

For Poultry and Stock.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me through your valuable paper which is the most profitable for poultry and stock feeding, Milo maize or Jerusalem corn? Land is thin and inclined to be sandy.—A. B. C., Francisco, Va.

Fleshy Tumor.

Editor Farmstead:—We have a cow that has been in about one month. She has a swelling just between her front legs. It is very nearly as large as a man's head and is soft. It is in the loose hide on the breastbone. Any one that has seen anything like it please give a remedy for it.—F. W. A., Dodge, N. Y.

It is a tumor. There is but one remedy. Get a good veterinarian to remove it with the knife. No local application will do any good.—Editor Farmstead.

SMUT IN OATS.

Ohio Experiment Station Tells How to Prevent It.

Farmers who grow oats know how much grain is at times destroyed by smut; the amount of smut ranges from almost nothing to one-third, or in extreme cases even one-half, the entire yield. On an average it is computed that this loss is not less than 6 per cent. of the annual Ohio oat crop, or $450,000 to $500,000 each year. This loss is practically all preventible by a simple method of treating the seed oats to kill the smut pores that are sown with the seed only, and the Experiment Station has proved this method to its entire satisfaction. This is known as the formalin method of Bolley. Formalin is a clear liquid, a solution of formaldehyde in water, and may be purchased at drug stores for about 50 cents per pound. Each pound is sufficient to stir into 50 gallons of water and will treat 50 bushels of seed oats; 1 ounce is enough for 3 gallons of water and will treat 3 bushels of oats. The amount purchased will be determined by the number of bushels of oats to be treated. The formalin is not poisonous, though not wholesome; it is well to avoid smelling of the strong solution as purchased, because it is irritating to the nostrils. The very dilute solution used for oat smut is not objectionable.

Having the solution made at the rate of 1 ounce of formalin to three gallons of water, well stirred, and a gallon of solution to each bushel of seed to be treated, apply this with a sprinkling can to the oats in piles on a tight floor. Grain piles should not exceed about 6 bushels and the number of piles will follow from the amount of seed. Sprinkle each pile in turn, shoveling thoroughly, knowing how much solution is applied; continue in each case until the solution tends to run out on the floor despite the shoveling. Usually a half gallon or more per bushel may be sprinkled on the first round, when the one pile is passed for a few minutes while another is handled in the same way. Upon a second sprinkling of each pile as much solution is used as will be held; then with a third or fourth repetition the gallon per bushel may be used. After this shovel over and leave in low flat piles over night, or for not less than four hours. The seed may then be spread thin on a floor and shoveled over occasionally to dry out for drilling, or it may be sown wet if broadcasted. If in weather when proper drying of the seed is secured, the treatment of the seed may precede the time of sowing by some weeks. Seed treated in this manner is not poisonous, though scarcely suitable to be fed to horses.

Readers of the Farmstead are warned that the price of formalin in Ohio drug stores is 40 cents per pint (pound). Do not be swindled by your druggists.

COFFEE TOOK IT.

Robbed the Doctor of His Cunning.

"I was compelled to drink some Java coffee yesterday morning and suffered so much from its effects that I feel like writing you at once.

I am 61 years old and for a great many years have been a coffee drinker. My nerves finally got into a terrible condition and for about two years I suffered with sinking spells and was so nervous that it seemed as though I could hardly live. I suffered untold agonies. My heart would stop and my kidneys gave me no end of trouble.

About six months ago I gave up coffee for good, and began using Postum. I insisted on knowing that it was properly made by being sufficiently boiled, and I prefer a cup of rich Postum to Java, Mocha or any other coffee.

My sinking spells have left me, my head gives me no trouble now, the kidneys are greatly improved, and, in fact, I feel a great change in my whole body. It is such a comfort to be well again.

I know a physician in San Antonio who had become so nervous from the use of coffee that his hand trembled so badly that he could not hold a lancet, or even take a splinter out, and could scarcely hold anything in his hand. Finally he quit coffee and began using Postum. Now the doctor's nervousness is all gone and he is in good health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT
THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
STOCK MEDICINE
A LIVER MEDICINE FOR HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS & POULTRY
THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.

Watch your Poultry!

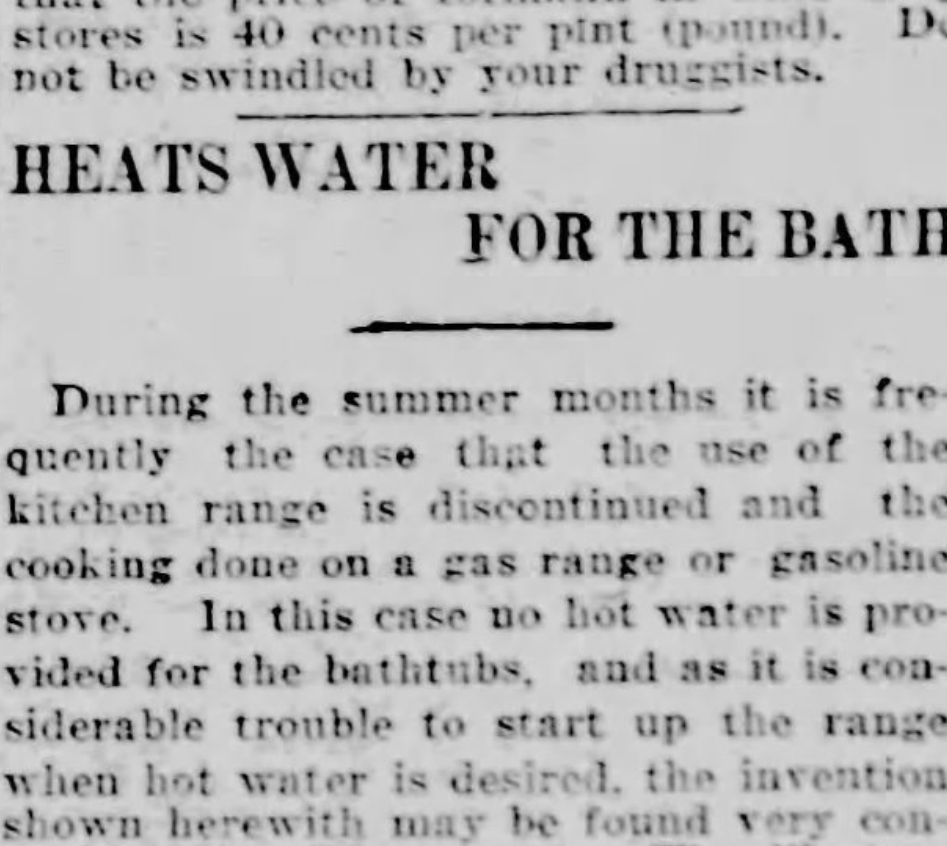
Watch the color of the combs in your poultry yard. If they are a bright flaring red your chickens are healthy. But if the combs on your cocks and hens begin to droop and pale, look out for trouble! A pale, drooping comb is a certain sign of sickness. When that danger signal appears your poultry should be looked after immediately and given a dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Poultry is very susceptible to contagion, yet no fowl with a healthy liver and regular bowels ever took cholera or roup, those deadly diseases which play havoc with so many hen-roosts. So effective is Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine that many cures of well developed cases of cholera and roup have been recorded.

Read what Mrs. N. C. Evans, of Ridgeville, Tenn., says about Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. She is a woman who takes pride in her poultry. She knows it is the best paying investment on the farm. This is what Mrs. Evans writes: "This spring my chickens were so nearly dead they could scarcely walk. I sent and got a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and made a tea and mixed the tea with corn meal and fed it to my 175 chickens. In two days' time the only way I could tell the sick ones was by the color of their combs—being pale. I keep the Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine on hand all the time, and think it is a Godsend to poultry raisers. If I find Black-Draught for man as good as the Stock Medicine for stock, Black-Draught is the medicine for me from now on."

If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound, air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10-pound can costs $3.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address manufacturers.

HEATS WATER FOR THE BATH

During the summer months it is frequently the case that the use of the kitchen range is discontinued and the cooking done on a gas range or gasoline stove. In this case no hot water is provided for the bathtubs, and as it is considerable trouble to start up the range when hot water is desired, the invention shown herewith may be found very convenient for this purpose. The illustration shows the apparatus in position, with the face of the tub cut out to afford a better view. The arrangement consists of a double-walled combustion chamber of steel and shetiron. Through the upper wall of the chamber extends an air supply and a chimney for carrying off the products of combustion. Inside the chamber is arranged a circular burner of perforated tubing, connected with the gas jet by a flexible hose leading downward through the air inlet. As the gas flames impinge against the sides of the chamber the water in contact with the exterior is rapidly heated and gives place to that which is colder, until the entire contents of the tub are raised to the required temperature. The air supply pipe and chimney are connected by a transverse handle, attached by means of sleeves surrounding the vertical tubes, and which facilitates the convenient carrying of the heater and placing it in position in the tub. As soon as the water has reached the desired temperature the heater is lifted out and the gas supply shut off.



State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

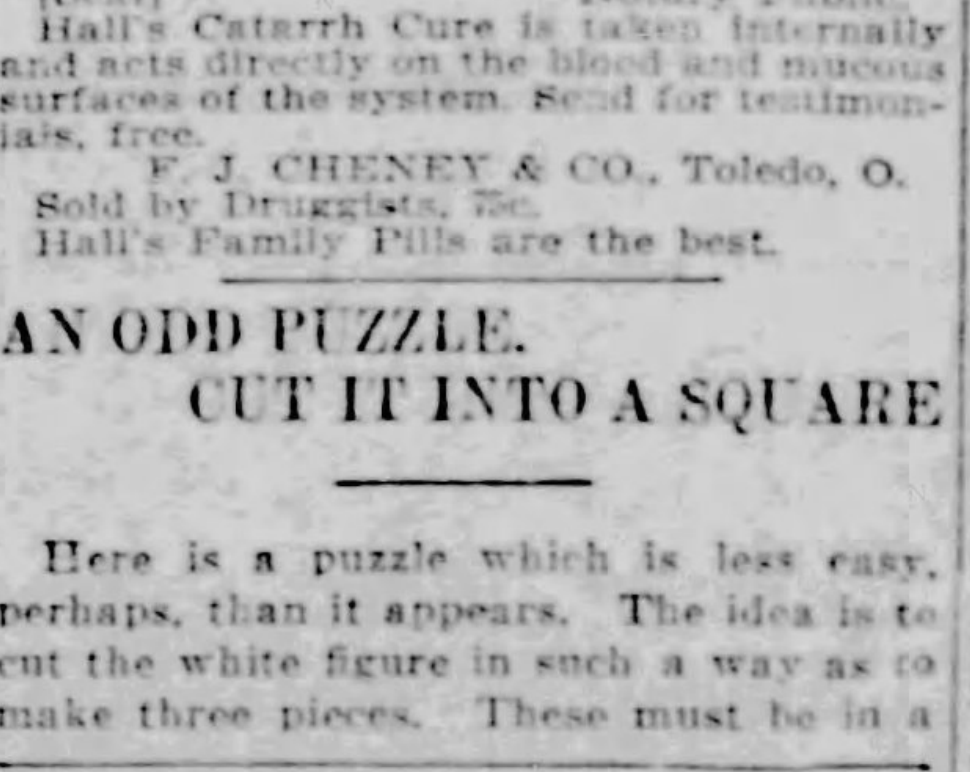
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN ODD PUZZLE. CUT IT INTO A SQUARE

Here is a puzzle which is less easy, perhaps, than it appears. The idea is to cut the white figure in such a way as to make three pieces. These must be in a shape which when put together will form a perfect square. Each piece must be utilized, of course, and there must be no leftovers. This puzzle has attracted much attention in the west, and has set a number of people guessing.



The Witness.

Judge—Do you think the fire was of incendiary origin?

Witness—I wouldn't like to say that, Yer Honor. To tell you th' truth, I believe th' building was set on fire.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Behind the Scenes.

Madge Trill—The manager seems to think that some day my voice will break the record.

Sue Caustic—Perhaps—if you sing in a phonograph.

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PATENTS Protect your ideas. Consultation free; fee dependent on success. Est. 1861. Milo B. Stevens & Co., 814 14th St., Washington.

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DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of Flashlights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25c; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. M. HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

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WANTED STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH weekly if you sell Stark trees, Louisiana, Missouri; Dansville, New York.

WANTED Agents to sell Cylinder Engine Oils and Paints. ADAMS-FRANKLIN OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WE PAY $22 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $60 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Ass'n, London, Canada.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 561, Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL.

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BED-WETTING CURED Sample free Dr. F. E. May, Box 157, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES! $500 REWARD for a case of obstinate suppression, any cause my monthly regulator fails to relieve. Mail. Harmless veg., safe, sure. How long suppressed. DR. JACKSON R. CO., B. 576, 167 Dearborn, Chicago.

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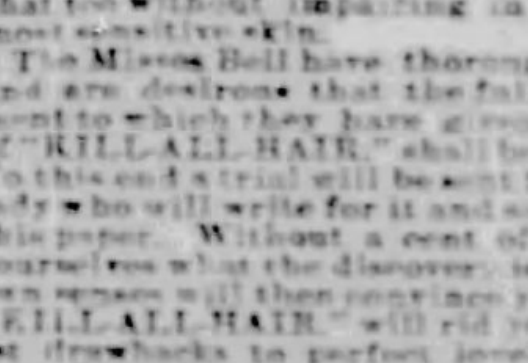

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New Discovery by the MISSES BELL.
A Trial Treatment FREE to Any One Afflicted with Hair on Face, Neck or Arms.

We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and all others for centuries—that of absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a mustache or growth on the neck, cheeks or arms, and that too without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy and are desirous that the full merits of their treatment to which they have given the descriptive name of "KILL-ALL-HAIR," shall be known to all afflicted. To this end a trial will be sent free of charges to any lady who will write for it and say she saw the offer in this paper. Without a cent of cost you can see for yourselves what the discovery is, the evidence of your own senses will then convince you that the treatment, "KILL-ALL-HAIR," will rid you of one of the greatest drawbacks to perfect loveliness, the growth of superfluous hair on the face or neck of women.

Please understand that a personal demonstration of our treatment costs you nothing. A trial will be sent you free, which you can use yourself and prove our claims by sending two stamps for mailing.

THE MISSES BELL,
78 and 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Weak Men Cured Free
HEALTH, VIGOR, HAPPINESS.

A most wonderful prescription for the home cure of Lost Manhood, Weakening Drains, Shrinkage, Lack of Development, etc., resulting from youthful folly, overwork, worry, Sapping Business Cares, or from any form of Sexual Weakness, is being mailed absolutely free of charge by the celebrated Professor Fowler. This remedy goes straight to the mark and the sufferer does not have to wait a lifetime before feeling and enjoying its curative effects. Indeed, the most amazing cures are being daily produced. All the sufferer needs to do is to send his name and address, and the recipe will be immediately forwarded him in a perfectly plain envelope, with nothing whatever to pay on it. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

An exciting scene recently took place on the ice at Potsdam, in which Princess Frederick Leopold, sister of the Empress, took a leading part, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Mail. Seeing three young men go on a piece of ice which had been roped off the Princess was about to warn them of their danger, when they suddenly disappeared. Her Royal Highness ordered a boat to be brought, and assisted in bringing it with her own hands, offering a reward to the rescuers. The Princess was heartily cheered for her part in the rescue.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Southern Appalachian Forest Reserve

Some little time ago, we began to receive inquiries about the proposed forest reserve in the Southern Appalachians. We placed the matter in the hands of a gentleman competent to handle the subject, and his article appears elsewhere in this issue of The Blade, under the above title. We refer all questions to that article, which may be relied upon as absolutely accurate. There are a few further inquiries which need answers. The various state legislatures have given by law authority to the general government to acquire lands within their borders. Here is a question which is asked several times:

"Mr. A. claims that if a forest reserve is established, those that live on the inside of it will have their land condemned, and have to move out. Mr. B. claims that those on the inside will retain their land, not paying taxes, and not be allowed to vote. Who is right?"

The government will in every case endeavor to purchase the lands required from the owners direct. It must be remembered that it is mountain land that is needed—in reality fit only for forests. But if the owners of such lands are foolish enough to refuse to sell for a fair price, or if they continue to oppose a purchase by the government, it is possible condemnation proceedings may be instituted.

As to the question about moving out, the answer most emphatically is, yes. When a man sells a farm to another man, he does not expect to stay on it, and pay no taxes. Remember that the land is to be planted in forest, and none will be cultivated. The reserve will be under the direction of experienced foresters, and under them will be a trained corps of forest rangers, to prevent all depredations on the timber or reserve.

Another thing to remember is, that congress has not yet passed the bill. It will probably not get through at this session, but go over for a year—and possibly two or three of them.

A Race Question.

"Gage is a small village in the free homestead district in Oklahoma. A colored man filed on a quarter section near the town, moved his family thereon, and is improving the tract, complying in all respects with the law. They are honest, well behaved and respectable; but they are not allowed to send their children to the village school, nor to Sunday school. When they went to the latter, neatly dressed and well behaved, nearly all the congregation left the house. They went to school and both their teacher and the principal informed them that if they persisted in coming, they would be obliged to close the school. Are not the citizens violating a law in thus treating them? And what would be their redress?"—C. L., Gage, Okla.

So far as the church and Sunday school are concerned, there is no remedy of any kind in law. As to the school, how can you expect us to know the territorial law of Oklahoma on the matter? If the colored man or his friends desire to invoke the law, why not take the obvious plan of going to a good lawyer, and asking for information and advice? Race prejudice is the cause of the uncharitable and un-Christian conduct of the church people, who have fairly laid themselves open to the same strictures which the Master applied to the Pharisees of old. It would seem that the colored children have a legal right to the public school, and if the whites do not wish them to attend the school already established, the county or the village must go to the expense of providing a separate school and a separate teacher for the colored race, even if there be but one pupil. But as we know nothing of the school laws of Oklahoma, we can not advise what can be done.

Public Lands.

"To whom and where must I write for information as to United States public lands open to homestead entry?"—M. L. G., Farwell, Mich.

In every state where there are public lands, there are land offices, generally several, each with a register and a receiver. Probably the register would answer letters of inquiry addressed to him. But you would be foolish not to go and see the land yourself before locating on it.

Seven Wonders of the World.

"What are the seven wonders of the world?"—H. B. M., Sherrard, W. Va.

There is no authorized list of wonders of the world as it is to-day. In antiquity, there were deemed to be seven wonders, but all writers do not give the same list. The one which is perhaps the most general is: 1, the pyramids of Egypt; 2, the pharos, or lighthouse, of Alexandria; 3, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon; 4, the temple of Diana at Ephesus; 5, the statue of Jupiter by Phidias, at Olympia; 6, the Mausoleum, or tomb of King Mausolus, at Halicarnassus; 7, the colossus at Rhodes.

Another Falsehood.

M. O. H., Ruskin, Neb.: Why bother with the ignorant people who are telling you gross falsehoods? No, the Philippine commission has passed no low, issued no order, nor anything of the sort, to prohibit any one from publishing, reading or circulating the American Declaration of Independence. Now, is that sweeping enough, or can their narrow, malignant, bigoted minds find any loophole? Why should the commission do such a foolish thing? And why, when they assert such absurd proposition, did you not ask for proof? You are not, by any rule of logic, required to prove a negative. The man who asserts a thing is the one to prove it; and if he can not show indisputable proof, he stands a self-convicted liar.

Andersonville Spring.

Editor Question Bureau: John McElroy's Andersonville says the prison pen was longest north and south. It was divided in the center by a creek about a yard wide and ten inches deep, running from west to east. On each side of this was a quaking bog of slimy ooze, 150 feet wide and so yielding that if one attempted to walk upon it he would sink in to his waist. From this swamp the sand hills sloped up north and south to the stockade. There were two entrances to the stockade, one on each side of the creek, about midway between it and the stockade, and known as the north gate and the south gate.

Mr. McElroy was in the first lot of prisoners put in the prison in the fall of 1863. He says, in August, 1864, one afternoon there came a terrible rain that washed out a large gap in the stockade, both where the creek came in and where it went out. The next thing he relates is this: One morning the camp was astonished beyond measure to discover that during the night a large bold spring had burst out on the north side, about midway between the swamp and the summit of the hill. I also have a history by Charles Fosdick, of the Fifth Iowa, who says the spring broke out in the first night after the rain; that it was about ten feet outside the dead-line; that a trench was dug and a spout put in to bring the water out under the dead-line. To dig the trench a long pole had to be used. Now, we have only to remember the location, the creek, the swamp, the sand hill, that it was at the north gate they drove in with rations, the continual tramping and packing of the sand by 20,000 to 30,000 men, the higher ground back of it, the tremendous rain the day before, and it is easy to account for the breaking out of the spring. There was nothing miraculous about it.—J. M. R., West Grove, Iowa.

The Mormons.

"I have been a subscriber for a number of years of the Blade, and here is my first question: Will you kindly publish the history of Mormonism?"—L. G. T., Sidney, Mich.

Mormonism is a religion founded by a man named Joseph Smith, who was born in Sharon, Vt., December 23, 1805; killed in Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844. His parents removed to the state of New York when he was 10 years old. In the spring of 1820, in a period of great religious excitement, Smith claimed to have had a vision while praying in the woods. On the night of September 21, 1823, he claimed to have been visited by an angel named Moroni, who told him of a book written on golden plates, in which was a history of the former inhabitants of this country, and where it was buried in the earth. Smith claimed to have dug up the plates in 1827, and that he translated them by the aid of a pair of magic spectacles. No one has ever seen the golden plates, so far as we know. In 1830 the Book of Mormon was printed, it being claimed to be a translation of the characters on the plates. He obtained a number of followers and they emigrated to Ohio, settling at Kirtland. A bank was organized and a temple built. The bank failed and charges of fraud were made. Smith fled to Missouri, and many of his converts followed him. The people of Missouri were opposed to the Mormons, who fortified their towns and defied the law. The governor called out the militia, and Smith and many of his associates were arrested and indicted for "murder, treason, burglary, arson and larceny." They escaped from jail to Illinois, where their families had moved and founded Nauvoo, in 1840. In 1843 Smith had a pretended revelation authorizing him to take "spiritual wives." A paper was started in Nauvoo to oppose Smith. Its first number contained the affidavits of sixteen women, who declared that Smith and Sidney Rigdon were guilty of immorality. The followers of Smith destroyed the office. Smith, as mayor of Nauvoo, was arrested, with seventeen others. A mob broke into the jail at Carthage and killed Smith and his brother Hyrum. The Mormons thence moved across the Mississippi, and then to Salt Lake City.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.

Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong.

PRINCESS VIROQUA.
Practicing Physician and Lecturer.

"For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women.

"I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement.—Fraternally yours, DR. P. VIROQUA, Lansing, Mich."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for special advice; it is entirely free.

McKinley Reminiscences.

M. M. B., of Golden, Ill., sends the following concerning President McKinley's father:

"As all matters connected with the history of our late lamented President are valuable and are being collected for record, I send one which has hitherto been overlooked.

"The family removed to New Wilmington, Pa., and resided there several years, during the boyhood of the future President. They removed from their about 1852. My wife was acquainted with his sister. His father was in charge of an iron furnace located south of the village, near the road to New Castle, eight miles distant, on a hill which is still called Furnace Hill, and there was a pile of slag as large as a house, which they were using as dressing for the streets. The writer lived four years near the site of their residence, which was burned down. Some bricks and stones and a few trees marked the place. Some of the older residents of the village still remember the family. One, who has now removed to New Castle, Gen. W. A. Clark, was a playmate of the future President."

The newspaper clipping which you stated was enclosed, failed to reach the editor of The Bureau.

The Preble Medal.

"I wish to know the history, if possible, of a medal which was found on Mr. James H. Hayes' farm, in Murray county, Ga. It is made of copper; is 2½ inches in diameter, ⅛ of an inch thick; one one side are a number of ships in a harbor, and around the edge the words 'Vindici Commercii Americani.' Below the ships are the words 'Ante Tripoli, MDCCCIV.' On the reverse side is the inscription, 'Edwardo Preble Duci Strenuo. Comitia Americana.' This inscription surrounds the profile of an officer with epaulets on his shoulder. It weighs 2½ ounces."—Subscriber, Temple Grove, Ga.

It is a copy, in copper, of a gold medal given by Congress to Commodore Edward Preble, for his services in the war against Tripoli. The American frigate Philadelphia, while chasing Tripolitan gunboats, ran on a reef in the harbor of Tripoli, and was captured, her men being held for ransom. Commodore Preble sent Lieut. Decatur to destroy the Philadelphia, which he did. On July 25, 1804, Preble arrived off the city with his fleet. Preble conducted three attacks, and destroyed six Tripolitan vessels. This caused the pacha to sue for peace. As a result of his operations a treaty of peace was signed, by which the tribute which all commercial nations had paid for centuries to the Tripolitans to avoid their piracy in the Mediterranean, and the slavery of Christian captives, were abolished. When he returned to America Congress gave him a vote of thanks and the gold medal of which this is a copy. He was the first officer to receive a vote of thanks from Congress after the adoption of the Constitution.

It may be that these copper medals were struck from the same dies and presented to the sailors of Preble's fleet. Though we do not know this to be the fact, it seems quite probable.

Water Glass.

"Please inform me through your question bureau what water glass, used in preserving eggs is, and if it consists of a formula, please state formula."—R. E. B., Vassar, Mich.

Water glass, or soluble glass, is an artificial silicate of soda or of potash, or a double silicate of both these alkalies. It is so called because it dissolves in hot water. It may be formed by melting 8 or 10 parts by weight of dry carbonate of soda or of potash with 15 parts of dry white sand. Nearly all glass is slightly soluble in water, because of the alkali it contains, and the solubility is increased by raising the temperature of the water. Water with caustic alkalies in solution will attack glass vessels containing it because of the formation of a soluble alkaline silicate.

Psychology.

"A correspondent of a religious journal says the word 'sensual' is 'psychological' in the Greek; that both of these terms mean the same thing, and pertain to, consisting in or affecting, the senses, or bodily organs of perception; relating to or concerning the body in distinction from the spirit. Is this writer correct? Please give all you can to define the true mean of psychology."—M. A. M., Mineral Spring, Mo.

The word sensual is from the Latin sensus, the past participle of the verb sentio, I feel. Hence, in its etymological sense, it means pertaining to the body, or the physical senses. It has acquired a secondary meaning—unduly indulgent of the animal appetites, especially in the matter of sex.

The word psychology is from the Greek word psyche, which means the human soul, the mind. It has no connection with any meaning of the word sensual, and the writer is certainly wrong. Psychology is the science of the human soul and its operations; the science that treats inductively of the phenomena of human consciousness, and of the nature and relations of the subject of them, the human mind. The word is used by a lot of medical fakirs, spiritualists and other frauds, to mean a dozen different things outside the above definition, which is the correct one.

An Old Question.

"When a person subscribes for a periodical and pays for it, and the publisher continues to send it after the time is out, does the subscriber have to pay for it?"—M. V., Star Lake, Minn.

That depends. If he takes it out of the office, the subscription is collectable. If he does not want it, he must notify the postmaster that his time is out, that he does not want it any longer, and refuse to take a single copy out of the office. Subscribers to The Blade never are bothered in this way. We send no papers out unless they are paid for, and we stop every one when the time is out. We hope our readers will save this answer, as we are a trifle tired of answering the same question over and over.

No Vice President.

"What is our Vice President's name, and where is he from?"—W. M., Saegertown, Pa.

There is no Vice President, has not been since Mr. Roosevelt became President, and will not be until the next one is elected in 1904 and inaugurated on March 4, 1905. The constitution does not provide for filling this office when it becomes vacant. Senator Frye, of Maine, is president pro tempore of the United States Senate, but he is not Vice President.

Three Inventions.

"Please give the qualifications for statehood—population, government and most important institutions—of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma."—W. F. C., Frankfort, O.

By the census of 1900, Arizona had 122,931 population; New Mexico, 185,310, and Oklahoma, 398,331. Their growth for the preceding ten years can be judged by the census figures of 1890, which are: Arizona, 59,620; New Mexico, 153,593, and Oklahoma, 61,834. It will be seen that Oklahoma grew more rapidly than either of the others. This is because practically all its soil is fertile and with sufficient rainfall, which it not the case with either Arizona or New Mexico. A very large area of each is either mountainous or high table-lands, without enough rainfall to make it suitable for agriculture, and without the possibility of irrigation.

Petty States.

"Please explain the difference between a principality and a grand duchy."—S. W., Dayton, Wash.

A grand duchy is the territory ruled over by a grand duke. This is the title of the sovereign, lower than a king, of certain states included in the German empire; in Russia a grand duke is a son of the czar. A principality is the territory ruled over by a prince, where he is an actual sovereign. There is but little actual difference, only a difference in the name.

Non-Conductors.

"Is wood a conductor of electricity?"—D. A., Tiffany, N. D.

Perfectly dry wood is classed as a non-conductor; but as water is a good conductor, damp wood will conduct the current. Hence wooden handles of electrical machinery are generally heavily varnished, as shellac is a non-conductor. The conductors, in order of conductivity, may be arranged thus: All metals, charcoal, black lead, water, snow, living vegetables, living animals, moist earth and stones. The principal non-conductors are also given, those which are the best non-conductors coming first: Shellac, amber, resins, sulphur, glass, mica, gutta percha, silk, wool, feathers, dry paper, leather, baked wood, porcelain, marble, chalk, oils, metallic oxides.

Direction of Earth's Motion.

"What direction does the centrifugal motion of the earth take in its revolution on its axis, and also around the sun?"—C. P. C., Maxwell, Neb.

If you occupied a position above the north pole, the daily rotation would be in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock or watch; the motion around the sun is in the same direction. If you occupied a station above the south pole, you can see the direction would be the same as the hands of a clock. That the daily motion is from west to east is shown by the sun apparently rising in the east. If the motion were reversed, the sun would rise in the west.

Miscellaneous.

W. H. M., Tracy, N. C.: We can not tell.

N. H. L., Kibbie, Mich.: Sorry, but we can not.

M. E. T., Wingo, Ky.: The body of Col. Ingersoll was cremated.

J. E. B., Bartow, Fla.: We do not know. Address a letter of inquiry to "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

C. B., Deep Valley, W. Va.: The 20th Infantry is under orders to sail from Manila for San Francisco. Address all mail to The Presidio, San Francisco, California.

H. G., Hicks, N. Y.: We think that men who transport the mails over star routes are allowed to sub-let their contracts, but carriers on rural free delivery routes are not.

S. H., Griggsville, Ill.: We are not engaged in the book publishing business. We have not time for it. The Blade takes all our time and attention. You should consult a book publisher.

S. F. G., Mulhall, Okla.: The war tax of 1898 increased the postal revenues only by the 2-cent stamp tax on money orders. We have no way of getting the amount it produced each year.

J. N. P., Linn, W. Va.: We know nothing of him in any way. As all these "weather prophets" are frauds and humbugs, we pay no attention to them. The sooner they all die, the better for the people.

F. B., Hedrick, Ind.: There is no one who is popularly known as the "Grace Darling of America." Some flowery writer may have used the phrase regarding some one, but it has not passed into current use.

A. F. H., Corcyra, Mo.: Carter H. Harrison was assassinated while mayor of Chicago, in 1893. His son, Carter H. Harrison, is the present mayor of Chicago. He was born in that city in 1860, graduated in Germany, became a lawyer, was elected mayor in 1899 and re-elected in 1901.

J. M. S., Ashley, W. Va.: The United States never formed any alliance with any foreign nation for any purpose whatever. The union of different nations to compel China to keep her treaty stipulations, in 1900, was not an alliance, because it was not the subject of a treaty. It was a temporary working together until a common end was accomplished.

Now Producing Oil

The North American Crude Oil Company of Kansas City Brings in a Gusher at Beaumont.

EQUAL TO ANY ON THE FIELD

Recently Tested by Officers of the Company and Found to be a Wonderful Oil Producer.

The North American Crude Oil Company of Kansas City, Mo., has oil—millions of barrels of it. Its first well to produce is located on Spindle Top, Beaumont, Texas, and is a gusher of the first class, equaling in production any well located in the world's greatest oil fields.

President W. C. Renfrow, Secretary A. S. Kimberly, General Manager M. F. Brown and Mr. Ed. G. Sheldon, of the North American Crude Oil Company, were in Beaumont this week for the purpose of inspecting the well and to make arrangements for marketing the product. They consider the company peculiarly fortunate in obtaining such a perfect well and large producer as a result of the first drilling.

The North American Crude Oil company was organized less than six months ago and has made rapid progress in the development of very extensive and valuable holdings. Its land and gusher on Spindle Top are owned in fee simple. Its treasury is in splendid condition and the company is considering investing in several new fields. Its leases in California, aggregating over five thousand acres of oil lands, have increased materially in value and an offer of $15,000 was made recently for its well drilling at Los Gatos and a lease of 320 acres. This well is down now about seven hundred feet and all developments indicate a producer. The greatest speculative possibilities for the company are in this field, as its leases are within sixty miles of San Francisco and seventeen miles of tidewater, insuring absolute control of the marketing proposition. Oil in quantity at Los Gatos would mean untold wealth. While stock in the North America Crude Oil Company is selling at sixty cents per share, it will undoubtedly advance soon, as the increase in value of the company's properties fully justifies it. North American Crude Oil stock is no longer a speculative proposition. It is one of the best legitimate investments now before the public.

The financial strength and reputation of the men composing this company are a guarantee of its solidity.

Officers—The Hon. W. C. Renfrow, president, Oklahoma City, Okla., ex-governor of Oklahoma Territory; J. J. Swofford, vice-president, Kansas City, Mo., president of Swofford Bros. Dry Goods Company (wholesale); W. A. Rule, treasurer, Kansas City, Mo., cashier National Bank of Commerce; A. S. Kimberly, secretary, Kansas City, Mo., treasurer Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company; Judge Elijah Robinson, attorney and director, Kansas City, Mo., attorney National Bank of Commerce and Missouri Pacific Railroad; M. F. Brown, general manager, Kansas City, Mo. And a strong board of directors, all of whom, as well as the officers are heavy stockholders.

Orders for stock should be sent to North American Crude Oil Company, Room 28 Bank of Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo. Make checks payable to W. A. Rule, treasurer. No order will be accepted for less than twenty shares.

A Cure for
Rheumatism
Of which any suffering reader can have
A TRIAL BOX FREE!

Rheumatism has yielded to a new and simple remedy of which a trial box is offered free to all who suffer. Scarcely a grown person has escaped its twinges, and thousands have been so deformed and misshapen that they hardly look like their former selves. If you are such a sufferer, send your name and address to John A. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail you will receive a trial box of Gloria Tonic free. This is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered and has enabled many a person to abandon crutch and cane.

Rev. C. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., testifies that Gloria Tonic cured two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 18, the other 25 years. Rev. W. Hartman, of Farmersville, Ills., writes: "Five boxes of Gloria Tonic cured Mr. A. Kulow, a member of my congregation, who had suffered day and night." Mr. E. S. Kendrick, P. O. Box 13, North Chatham, Mass., after using liniments for 15 years, writes: "I am convinced that it will cure any case." Mr. B. H. Marshall, Plain City, Ohio, writes: "I am 76 years old and had it not been for Gloria Tonic I would be no more among the living." Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, of No. 9 School street, Nantucket, Mass., writes: "From my childhood on I have suffered from rheumatism, have been cured through Gloria Tonic at the age of 83 years." Mr. N. J. McMaster, Box 13, Plain City, Ohio, writes: "Gloria Tonic cured me after prominent physicians of Columbus, Ohio, called me incurable."

Gloria Tonic in Point Pleasant, W. Va., cured Mr. R. A. Barnet, 77 years old, after suffering 15 years. In Menominee, Mich., it has been used with excellent results by Hon. Martin Van den Berg, Justice of the Peace.—In Perth, Miss., it cured Mr. J. C. Chapman, after suffering 30 years.—In Odessa, Mo., it cured Mrs. Marion Mitchel, who had suffered 12 years.—In Elmherst, Ills., it cured Mrs. Nicolina Brumond, age 86 years.—In Otis, Ind., it cured Mr. Christian Krantz, after suffering 22 years.—In Gift, Tenn., it cured Mr. L. Nelson, a merchant tailor, after suffering 20 years.—In Bolton, N. Y., it cured Mr. Jos. Futney, 83 years old.—In Durand, Wis., it cured Mrs. Nellie Brees, after suffering 20 years.—In Manila, Minn., it cured Mrs. Minna F. Peans, after suffering 14 years.—In Craig, Mo., (P. O. Box 134) it cured Mr. John N. Kruser, 76 years old, after suffering 15 years.—These are a few of the many thousand testimonials of recent date. Every delay in the adoption of Gloria Tonic is an injustice to yourself.

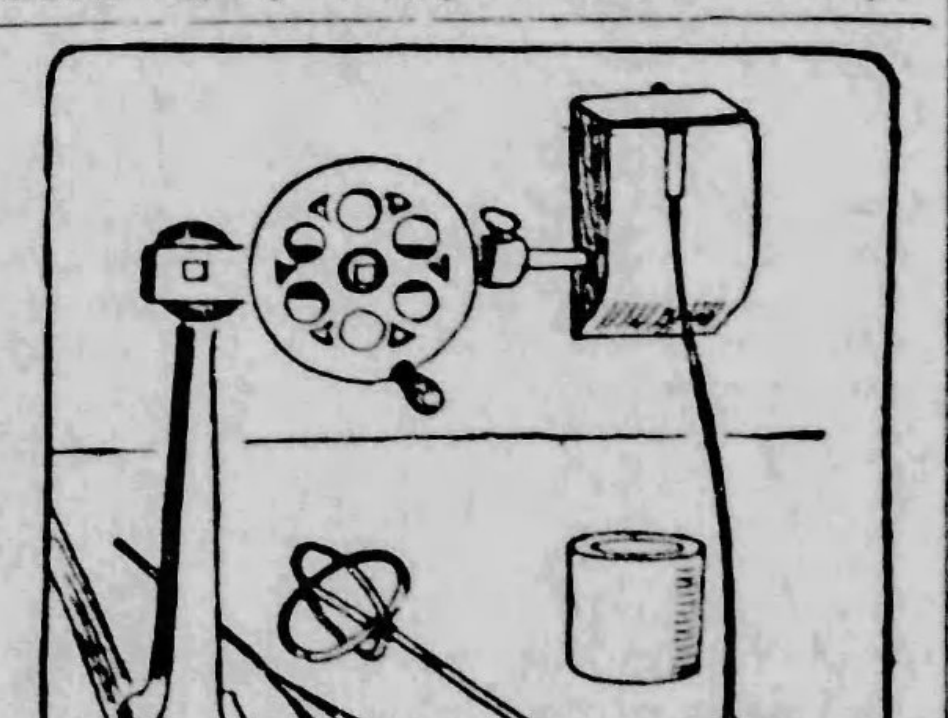
No matter what your form of rheumatism is—acute, chronic, muscular, inflammatory, sciatic, gout or lumbago—write me to-day sure, and by return mail you will receive the box and also the most elaborate book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism, called "Rheumatism, its Causes and Cure," absolutely free. It is illustrated with numerous stippled drawings from actual life and treats every form known to science. It will tell you all about your case. You get the tiral box of Gloria Tonic and this wonderful book at the same time both free. So let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured.

Address JOHN A. SMITH,
3991 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

CULINARY IMPLEMENTS.

The housekeeper may find the arrangement illustrated in the accompanying picture worthy of a place in her culinary department, as it has a number of devices adapted to the application of rotary power in the performance of various portions of the work done in cooking. The standard which supports the driving gear has a clamp to hold the implements rigidly in any of their several positions, and herein lies its main advantage, as there is no necessity for using one hand to steady the beater and the other to turn the crank. In the cut the machine is shown in use as a nutmeg grater, with a leg depending from the box to aid in its support and prevent rotation with the grating cylinder. The joint between the standard and the supporting frame is formed with corrugations, with a screw clamp in the centre, allowing adjustment in any position without danger of turning. The driving wheel is mounted in the ordinary way, rotating a chuck at the end of the short shaft. In this chuck the various implements are easily inserted, according to the use to which the machine is to be put. Two forms of egg whisks are also shown, while the inventor mentions an emery wheel, drill and shell cleaner as among the implements which may be utilized to advantage, the adjustment on the standard making it possible to place all the implements in proper position.



White House Dressing of the Masses

Many of the ladies who have been prominent in the social and official life of the national capital have taken a very conscientious view of the duties which they owe to the public in the matter of dress.

This is illustrated by the gentle reproof which Mrs. Grover Cleveland, when serving as mistress of the White House, administered to a lady of the cabinet circle, who proposed that commonplace gowns be worn at a public reception because few dignitaries would be present. For once Mrs. Cleveland grew genuinely angry and declared with warmth that in her opinion it was far more essential to dress tastefully for the people of moderate means who would be present at the reception in question, and to whom it would doubtless be a treat, than to appear elaborately attired for the society folk who would attend the more formal affairs. Suiting the action to the word, she herself appeared in the beautiful white satin gown, embroidered in brilliant, which was famous during her tenancy of the White House as her most superb costume.—Ledger Monthly.

THIS DEER LEAPED.

Chased by a Railroad Train It—But Let the Engineer Tell It.

"I have often heard or read the inquiry as to how far a deer could leap in flight from danger," said an old-time railroad engineer, to the New York Sun, "and I have also heard and read many replies to it.

"I remember that some one who said he measured a deer's leap once and found that it covered thirty-five feet was very generally and in some instances savagely discredited. Not by me, though. If that man had said he measured a deer's leap and found it to cover fifty feet, I wouldn't have disbelieved him, for I saw a deer make a leap once, and the question with me would be not how far a deer can leap, but how far it needs to.

"I was engineer of the first train that ran on the B. B. & K. Railroad, through the hemlock wilderness of northern and northwestern Pennsylvania. The region then abounded in many kinds of wild animals, for it was as near a primitive country as might be. I remember that on that round trip—the road was only thirty miles long—we saw six bears, a wildcat, and three deer, besides the deer I am speaking about.

"The bears peered out from behind trees and bushes as the train sped along, and the wildcat followed along with us by bounding from tree to tree, for more than two miles. Then I gave my whistle a toot, and away he went into the woods as if the old boy was after him.

"Just before we reached what was called Long Gravel Cut, a narrow pass a mile long, with high, steep banks on either side, out of the bushes at the right of the track, and perhaps one hundred feet ahead of my engine, bounded a big buck, square on the track. He stopped in frightened uncertainty, gazed for a second in big-eyed astonishment at the approaching train, and then turned and bounded into the cut.

"Neither my fireman nor I could see how that could but be fatal to the deer, because he could not escape from the cut until he reached the other end, and at that end of the cut a half-mile trestle started right in, so that unless the deer could run a half-mile of open railroad ties or jump a 40-foot gully, he might just as well have stood still and let the train run over him.

"The road was down-grade through the cut, and I thought I would see whether a frightened deer could travel faster than a railroad train or not, so I pulled her open and let the train slide. I don't believe we were much more than a minute going through that cut, but the deer kept a good ten yards' space between himself and the engine with ease. The road took the long, high trestle at the end of the cut by quite a stiff curve, and at the left was Kane's Gully, a ravine forty feet wide and eight feet deep.

"If the buck attempted to cross the open trestle he was sure to fall between the ties and tumble into the hollow over which the trestle carried the railroad, and for him to leap the gully seemed impossible. A tragic end threatened him on every hand. That buck knew his capacity, however.

"When he got to the end of the cut he left the track, paused an instant on the edge of the ravine to gather himself and then shot across that forty feet of chasm as lightly as if he were jumping a six-foot ditch, cleared it with more than a foot to spare, and bounded away into the forest.

"I began to hold my breath when I saw the buck gather himself for that stupendous leap, and I don't believe I began to breathe again until we had crossed that half-mile trestle. The leap of that deer across that apparently impassable chasm was a grand and thrilling sight, and if the people who scoff at the idea of a deer's being able to leap 35 feet had seen it, I think they would agree with me that it isn't so much a question of how far a deer can leap as it is how far it needs to."

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Query (by telegraph)—What is the latest about the strike?

Answer (from Boston)—A satisfactory adjudication of the industrial tracasserie has been accomplished. Attempts at deoppilation on the one hand have been reciprocated by a voluntary subsidence of the obstruent element on the other, and the late recalcitrants are now cordial in their proffers of adjuvancy. Labor ipse voluptas.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Van Upperton—Yes, my ancestors came over on the Mayflower.

Mrs. Suddenrich—How foolish of them! Mine waited for a ten-day boat.—Brooklyn Life.

"Good-night, old man. I suppose, because you're late for dinner your wife won't give you a thing to eat."

"I wish I were as sure of that as you seem to be."

"What th—explain yourself."

"Well, if there's anything in the Garden of Eden story of woman's creation, I think I'm pretty sure to find a rib roast waiting for me."—Baltimore News.

"Oh, dear," exclaimed Mrs. Pneer wringing her hands. "I sent Johnny with a nickel to buy some milk, and he accidentally swallowed the money. What shall I do?"

"Do?" said Mr. Pneer. "Take a nickel out of his savings bank and send him again."—Chicago Tribune.

It is a good thing for a young man to try to make his mark in the world so long as he uses something besides red paint in doing it.—Syracuse Herald.

"D'Auberre took great pains with his latest painting."

"So did the critics when they viewed it."—Baltimore Herald.

The man who asks no greater reward than the consciousness of having done his duty is sure to get into trouble with the grocer.—Baltimore News.

The Scotch recognize De la Rey's greatness of heart, the British his greatness at arms, and the Irish cheer both.—Detroit Journal.

Shocked Mother—Oh, Tommy! What have you been doing?

Tommy (who has just returned from the first day of a preliminary course at the village school)—Fighting with Billy Brown.

Mother—That horrid boy at the farm? Don't you ever quarrel with him again!

Tommy—I ain't likely to!—Punch.

I WILL PAY YOUR BILL
Write Me a Postal

If you need help, I want you to have my book. I want you to know what my method does. I ask you to test it a month at my risk.

Send me no money. Just tell me the book you need. I will send with it an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He will let you test it a month, and if it succeeds you can pay him $5.50 for it. If it fails, I will pay him myself.

I mean that exactly. Don't say I can't do this. Find out if I do. A postal addressed to me will bring you the order.

I have done this for years, and over half a million people have accepted my offer. My records show that 39 out of each 40 paid for the medicine they took. Yet no patient pays a penny if I fail.

Do you know another remedy that ever cured 39 out of 40 different chronic cases? Do you know another physician who will make an offer like mine? Don't you know that no other remedy ever compounded could stand such a test?

Then why not ask about mine? If I cure, you are well, and the cost is a trifle. If I fail, you have not lost a penny.

I have spent a lifetime on this treatment. I have learned how to bring back the strength to those inside nerves which operate the vital organs. When any vital organ is weak, my Restorative will give it the nerve power to act. There is no other way to strengthen it. In most chronic cases there is no other way to cure.

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Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 528, Racine, Wis.
Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for April 13. Peter Aeneas and Dorcas.—Acts ix:32-43. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of the American Society of Religious Eduction.

CONTEXT.—The preaching of Saul in Damascus, begun among the apostles, was soon extended to the Jews. At this many were greatly offended, and a conspiracy was laid against his life. To escape their evil designs, he fled from the city at night, being let down over the wall in a basket. In later life he recorded, what Luke omits from the acts, that he went away in Arabia, and, after a brief sojourn, returned to Damascus (Gal. i-17). The conversion of this fiery leader put an end to the persecution for the time, and the little congregations, formed in the various places, had rest. Under the influence and instruction of faithful teachers, believers multiplied greatly and the church prospered. History now turns away from Paul, leaving him in retirement to prepare for his great ministry, but relating the deeds of the other apostles.

PALSIED.—A kind of supervision was exercised over the young churches by Peter (Acts viii:14), who traveled through all quarters. It is impossible to state how large was the circuit. In one of his journeys he visited the saints at Lydda (verse 32), a town near the Mediterranean sea, perhaps 25 miles from Jerusalem. This is the first mention of this place in the New Testament, and no one knows who carried the gospel thither. It is especially interesting that one fact only is given in our lesson concerning the town or the church—a man was there who had the palsy, who had been confined to his bed for eight years (verse 33). His name, Aeneas, never mentioned afterward, indicates that he was a Greek. How Christianity passes by the great and noble and condescends to take note of the unfortunate (Matt. xi:5) and to lift them up into distinction! Tre palsied Aeneas is the only one remembered of all the Christians who dwelt in Lydda.

CURED.—What did Peter do in Lydda? Did he preach? Did he instruct believers? Did he set apart men to official trust? Possibly, there is no record of such service. All we know is that he went to the bedside of Aeneas, perhaps invited by friends (James v. 14-15), an example for all ministers. He entered sympathetically, regarding only his bodily condition. He spoke the name of the invalid, and directed attention to the mighty healer (verse 34). He did not say what might be done, but he declared outright that Jesus Christ then made the man whole (Acts iv:10); that the cure, beginning immediately, would be complete. This was followed by the command to arise, which was instantly obeyed. Here was a miracle. In one sense it was wrought by Peter; in a much larger sense, according to Peter's own words, it was wrought by Christ. The apostle was the instrument used by the unseen Lord. There we must pause. On many points speculation might be indulged, but without profit.

DECEASED.—Not far from Lydda was Joppa, an old seaport town, made famous by Hiram's floats in the time of Solomon (2 Chron. ii-16) and later as the shipping point of the disobedient prophet (Jonah 1:3). Here lived a Christian woman, universally beloved on account of her character and good deeds (I Tim. ii:10). Her name Tabitha in Hebrew, Dorcas in Greek, signifies the gazelle, given, doubtless, because of her beauty, it being customary to apply names of beautiful animals to young women (verse 36). Death came and removed this good woman from the scenes of her generous activity. Kind friends prepared the body according to the custom of the time and laid it in an upper room, a place of retirement and honor (verse 37). In common with all eastern people, those who were bereaved expected a resurrection. Universal humanity has paused at the spectacle of death, to inquire concerning the destiny of the departed.

INVITED.—When friends are taken away the heart reaches out instinctively for sympathy. The sense of loss is so painful that another is sought whose presence can supply the balm. When John was beheaded his disciples went and told Jesus (Matt. xiv:12). So with the believers at Joppa, they could not bear their sorrow alone. Their names are not given, their numbers are not known; but they came together for consolation in distress. It was reported that Peter was at Lydda—probably the cure of Aeneas had reached them, and two men were sent to invite him (Verse 38). The power of companionship was understood in those days (Matt. xviii:19), never more important than when trouble, like a heavy burden, rests on the soul. There was an earnest request that the apostle would make all possible haste to come to Joppa. In him all hope centered.

LAMENTED.—The better instincts of humanity accord with the nobler promptings of religion. Peter as a man and Peter as a Christian could not refuse this invitation (James i:27). Escorted by the two messengers he hastened to Joppa and entered the chamber of death. There a scene of grief was presented which many artists have endeavored to represent on canvas (Verse 39). Gathered about the precious form of the good woman stood many widows weeping. They who had been the recipients of her bounty had come to reverence her name and mourn her loss. In their hands they held the garments which Dorcas had made, the evidence of her industry and skill and goodness, the highest evidence of womanly virtue to an Orientalist (Prov. xxxi:19-20). The reward had already come for the life of service. The tender regard of the sorrowing, the words and looks of appreciation, the genuine and general lamentation, all showed that Dorcas had not lived in vain (Psalm xc:17).

RESTORED.—The fisherman apostle must have been greatly moved. The sight of the dead and the tears of the bereaved would melt any but a stony heart. Presently he excluded all others from the room, as he had seen Jesus do (Matt. ix:25). Kneeling down, he prayed, thereby confessing weakness and asking help. Men must call upon God when a great work is attempted (Eph. vi:10). "Tabitha, arise, he cried, speaking her Hebrew name dearest to her child heart. The departed soul, whether it hovered near, as the old Jews believed, or had been in the home of the disembodied spirits, as modern theologists claim, at that word once more occupied its former house of flesh (Verse 40). The eyes opened, and at the sight of Peter she sat up. Peter's right hand of fellowship was extended, and the woman, gaining additional strength, partly lifted was on her feet. The doors were thrown open, the friends entered, and Dorcas was presented to them alive (Verse 41). Her earthly work was not finished, and she was restored to the hearts that loved her.

BELIEVED.—There are two ways of extending the cause of Christ; one by truth, the other by power. The first is slower, less certain, but in the end productive of the best results (2 Cor. xiii:8). The latter may be employed to good purpose at times when the former can gain but little hold upon the people. Verses 35 and 42 show that these two miracles made a profound impression and gained many converts. At Lydda and Sharon (the country round about) the whole population turned to the Lord. In Joppa many believed in Jesus. It must not be supposed that those who believed because of this miraculous power, were made true followers of Jesus Christ. Their faith was like that which many had during the Saviour's ministry—a kind of intellectual assent to those general doctrines which he preached, and the cause which he represented. But discipleship lay a long way further on (John viii:31) a continued attendance upon the teachings of the gospel. The beginning, however, was made, and nurture must follow it (1 Peter ii:2).

REFLECTIONS.—Why these two miracles, or, rather, why the account of them? It cannot be that Peter visited Lydda and Joppa merely to cure a paralytic and bring back to life a pious and much-loved woman, commendable as those actions were. He tarried some time with Simon, the tanner, and could not have been idle (Verse 43). Why did the Holy Spirit pass by in silence all other deeds and record these only? This question is the more important, because after a time the working of miracles was esteemed less important than the teachings of truth (1 Cor. xii:28-31). Out of many answers this is proper. The apostles, as successors of Christ, were founders of the church, custodians of power, invested with authority. They would have no successors. It was necessary that every one should respect their persons and their administration. The whole Christian system would rest on them (Eph. ii:20). If Christ wrought through them for all time they were attested as His chosen representatives (John xv:15). And all subsequent generations may turn back to them.

Commuted.

"Gen. Osman Pasha, son to the Kurdish chief, Bedrahan Pasha, was to-day sentenced to death by the Criminal court. The sentence will be commuted to one of interment (sic) in perpetuity."—Westminster Gazette.

Not Guilty.

He—I assure you I would never dare to rob those sweet lips of a kiss.

She—You hypocrite. Didn't you attempt it last night?

He—Never! Far from intending to rob you of a kiss, I was trying to give you one.—Tit-Bits.

KIDNEY TROUBLE, LAME BACK AND RHEUMATISM
CURED BY SWAMP-ROOT.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

T. F. McHUGH, ESQ.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. [illegible]

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimonial to that of hundreds of others regarding the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. I had a lame back three years ago before leaving North Dakota for the coast. Soon after my arrival in the Puget Sound country it became very much worse. I felt certain that the coast climate had given me acute rheumatism and came to the conclusion that I could not live in this climate. Later I became convinced that what I really had was kidney trouble, and that the rheumatism was due to my kidney trouble. The lameness in my back increased rapidly and I had other symptoms which indicated that I would soon be prostrated unless I obtained relief quickly. Noticing your offer of a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free, I had a friend write for one and began taking it immediately. Within three weeks the lameness in my back began to disappear. During that fall and winter I took three one-dollar bottles of Swamp-Root with the result that I became completely cured. I no longer have pains by my back and can exercise violently without feeling any bad effects. I have recommended Swamp-Root to several of my acquaintances who were similarly affected and without exception they have been greatly benefited by its use.

Yours very truly,

(T. F. McHugh.) T. F. McHugh [illegible] B. St., South.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many and is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, and has proven so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Weekly Blade who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Toledo Weely Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores, everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

IN BIRDLAND

THE CEDAR WAXWING.

The cedar waxwing is found throughout North America. These birds are very sociable, fond of the companionship of people and of their own kith. They are late in building, if often being late in June before they start their nests. The nest in usually placed in fruit trees; the eggs, three to five in number, are a pale gray, with dark spots. The waxwings fly in flocks and close together, and one may often see them sitting close on a fence or telegraph wire like doves.

They are fond, too, of flies, and help destroy the worms that do so much damage to the fruit, so we will not scold if they do like the finest strawberries and cherries. They have a sweet, trilling note, but are not counted among the sweetest singers. They are about seven inches long.

Paint the cedar waxwing in brown, gray, yellow and red. Paint the top of his head brown, the upper part of his breast and throat brown, the under part of his breast shading from brown to yellow, the upper part of the tail a yellowish white, the under part of the tail dark gray, with bright yellow tips. Paint the wings dark gray with the little tip on the bottom of the upper wing a pure scarlet; the eyes dark gray, and the feathers about the mouth and eyes black or a very dark brown; the bill a lighter brown, and the legs and feet the same color.—New York Tribune.

SUNRISE

The soft, cool, radiant dawn awoke
To an amber and rose hued sky,
While clouds of purple violets
Were drifting idly by.
I yearned to gather just a few,
For oh! I couldn't buy
So early in the season,
These also came too high.
—Cora M. W. Greenleaf.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No use of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach, large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book mailed free. Finest sanitarium in the country. Address, DR. B. F. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Southern Cotton Cloth in the Orient.

Eli Perkins, talking to an Iowa newspaper man recently crossed his heart and said: "In Graniteville, South Carolina, I saw the largest cotton factory of the 30 cotton factories in the South. And what do you think! Why, they had just shipped forty tons of white cotton drilling to Manila. We have got to clothe 7,000,000 Filipinos. Another Georgia cotton mill recently sent twenty-two tons of cotton cloth to Japan and China, where they indigo it and make it into clothing." So instead of paying cash for silk, rice, tea, indigo, hemp and Philippine coffee, tea and tobacco, we pay for them with cotton cloth from the South and flour from California and Washington.

St. Louis' Great Building Boom.

The building boom predicted by contractors is now in earnest. New buildings, stores, flats and residences of brick, stone and wood are being constructed on every hand. Every available artisan in the city or who can be secured is employed, and the mills and lumber yards are finding difficulty in delivering materials as fast as needed.—St. Louis Republic.

VISITED BY A CRICKET.

"All winter long," said a West Philadelphia man, "I have had a cricket in my house. In my sitting room I have an open fireplace, in which I have been burning logs, and every time I started this fire going the cricket would begin to chirp.

"Recently I haven't been using the fireplace, and the voice of the cricket has been stilled. I rather missed his cheery song, although I had never seen him, but last night as I was sitting in the room reading, he started up again, but this time his voice seemed pitched in a higher key, as though he were actually in the room. In a few minutes I discovered that he was, and I was still further surprised to find that he was an albino. Of course I couldn't swear that he had pink eyes, but his body was perfectly white. He was sitting at the edge of the fireplace, and when I made a movement toward him he disappeared down a crack. All during the evening he would chirp at intervals, but he refused to come out again.

"It's the only white cricket I ever saw, and I don't believe I ever heard of one before."—Philadelphia Record.

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EIGHT DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS buys the celebrated, high grade new 1902 Model [illegible] BICYCLE, 28-inch wheel, any height frame, high grade equipment, including high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, adjustable handle bars, fine leather covered grips, padded saddle, fine ball bearing pedals, nickel trimmings, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED THROUGHOUT, ANY COLOR ENAMEL. STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
$10.95 for the celebrated 1902 Kenwood Bicycle.
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$15.75 for the highest grade 1902 bicycle made, our three crown nickel joint, Napoleon or Josephine, complete with the very finest equipment, including MORGAN & WRIGHT HIGHEST GRADE PNEUMATIC TIRES. A REGULAR $50.00 BICYCLE.
10 DAYS FREE TRIAL on any bicycle ordered. For the most wonderful bicycle offer ever heard of, WRITE FOR OUR FREE 1902 BICYCLE CATALOGUE. Address,
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THURSDAY, APIRL 3, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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INAUGURATION DAY.

Several weeks ago the Senate passed a joint resolution submitting to the state legislature an amendment to the national constitution changing the date of inauguration of the president and vice-president. The resolution is now in the hands of the House committee on judiciary, and it is certainly to be hoped that it will go through the House and be adopted by the necessary three-fourths of the state legislatures.

The proposed amendment provides that the term of office of the Fifty-eighth congress and of the president and vice-president shall continue until the last Thursday in April, 1905, at noon, and this date thereafter hold the place hitherto held by the fourth of March as inauguration day. The reason of the change is that the weather on March 4 has been inclement so often that the inaugural ceremonies, which take place in the open air, have been, as a rule, attended with much discomfort and danger to health.

It was at first intended to fix upon April 30, that being the date of Washington's first inauguration, but this would not get rid of the perplexing questions which might arise whenever the day fell upon Sunday. So it was decided to adopt a day of the week instead of a day of the month, and the last Thursday in April was fixed upon. It is proposed to bring the resolutions before the state legislatures as speedily as possible, after Congress adopts it, and already the governors of thirty states have consented to act on a national committee of governors, whose duty it will be to press the matter in the various legislatures at the earliest possible moment.

AMERICAN HORSES.

The export trade in horses is becoming important, and it is a growth of not more than a decade. In 1891, our total equine exports amounted to less than $800,000. Last year, the total value was over eight million dollars. Of course, a portion of the total number of horses were for use in the South African war; but the bulk of the trade was in carriage horses, saddlers and trotters. Of course, the total does not include mule shipments for South Africa.

Europe is getting too crowded to render horse-breeding profitable. The land is too valuable. The same is true of cattle, as every one knows. So Europe turns to the Western Hemisphere for her supply of horses and cattle—the most of the latter being shipped as dressed meat, however, instead of on the hoof. A few years ago, when electricity supplanted horses with marvelous rapidity in street car service, ther was much talk as to the unprofitableness of horse-breeding. The same talk was revived when the automobile began to come into general use. But, under the impulse of the rapidly-increasing export demand, the rearing of good horses has come to be a very profitable business, and the outlook is that it will become more and more so in the future.

A SWEET TOOTH.

The appetite for sugar grows by what it feeds upon. The more sugar we eat, the more we desire, all the dire warnings of hygienists to the contrary, notwithstanding. In 1850, the people of the United States consumed 22 pounds of sugar per capita, while last year—51 years later—we use 68 pounds per capita. Even then it is probable the smaller fry thought they were not getting all the sugar that was coming to them in the form of candy.

In the 60 years from 1840 to 1900, the population of the entire world increased about 50 per cent, while the increase in the consumption of sugar was about 650 per cent. However, this increase should not be attributed entirely to an increased liking, for the increase in per capita consumption has gone upward every time that new and improved processes in its manufacture have cheapened its retail price. Then, too, the enormous increase in beet sugar production has cheapened its price greatly. In 1840, the world produced 50,000 tons of beet sugar and 1,100,000 tons of cane sugar; in 1900 the beet product was 5,950,000 tons, and of cane 2,850,000 tons. The advantage of the beet product is that it does not require a tropical or sub-tropical climate, but can be raised in the communities where sugar has its largest market.

UP TO THE CONSULS.

Ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who was the chairman of the United States delegation to the Pan-American congress, thinks our trade with South America should be pushed. The countries of that continent buy only one-tenth of their imports from us, while we buy three times as much from them.

Mr. Davis's plan is to send authorized government commissioners to investigate trade conditions in the various countries of South America, and to inform American producers as to the best methods of successfully placing goods on those markets. But we have consuls at every important port, and this work is exactly what they are expected to do. If they are not doing it, the President should call for their resignations.

The Swiss Bundesrath has just rejected a resolution of sympathy with the Boers. That republic, however, has no Irish vote for demagogues to manipulate.

Hamlet must have had a glimpse of the present ruction when he said there was something rotten in Denmark.

CECIL RHODES.

The identity of his surname with that of the city whose colossal statue was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, caused Cecil Rhodes to be nicknamed "the Colossus." Nor was the name ill-bestowed. He indeed "bestrode the narrow world" of South Africa like a colossus. He was the modern exemplar of the empire-builders of England of two and three centuries ago. His career is comparable to those of Drake, of Clive, of Warren Hastings—men of supreme will, extraordinary executive ability, and undivided loyalty to England. Like his famed predecessors, he planned on a gigantic scale, and with resistless energy drove straight to his objective point—which in his case was the federation of all South Africa under the British flag. His watchword was "equal rights for every white man south of the Limpopo."

Cecil Rhodes went to South Africa for his health in 1870, just when the second diamond rush at Kimberley was at its height. His talent for business organization found a congenial field and in a few years he was at the head of the companies in control of the De Beers group, while his rival, "Barney" Barnato, was the master of the Kimberley group. The former demanded amalgamation and monopoly, the latter opposed it—and lost. Rhodes became the head of the diamond industry, and the chairman of the consolidated gold mining companies of the Transvaal. Rhodes never cared for money for its own sake; but money spells power, and he craved power, that he might carry through his political designs. His success in business opened the way for his work of South African federation under the British flag.

Opposed to him was Paul Kruger. They were antipodes in everything, yet the dominating idea of each was the same. Both toiled for an United South Africa; but Kruger wanted it under the Boer flag; Rhodes wanted the flag of England supreme. There was a wide difference, too, in their views as to the people. Kruger contemplated no equality of races. The Boers were to be the rulers; the blacks and all whites who were not Boers were to have no political rights, but to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water—and the payers of taxes from which the Boers should profit.

All men make mistakes, even the greatest; and Cicil Rhodes made his in the Jameson raid. Dr. Jameson crossed the Transvaal border without any authority from Rhodes, and despite a positive prohibition from London. He made a dash for Johannesburg—and lost. Rhodes might have disowned the whole affair, and left the responsibility with Jameson. But he was loyal to his friends always. He shouldered the popular blame in silence, and faced the music.

It was inevitable that war should come in South Africa. Kruger lost the advantage of the game when Rhodes flanked the Transvaal and created the English colony of Rhodesia in the hinterland. Rhodes was mistaken in Kruger, however. Up to the actual outbreak of the war he did not believe the Boer leaders would fight. That fight has been a brave one, but it is lost; and with it the dream of a Boer South Africa, instead of a British one. Rhodes' far-seeing plans will be realized, not only as to British domination, but as to trade advantages. The Cape to Cairo telegraph is nearing completion, and the Cape to Cairo railway will be finished in 1904. A great record for a man whose life ended at forty-seven!

THE MAJOR'S SWORD.

Major Micah Jenkins, of South Carolina, was of the Rough Riders, and saw service in the Santiago campaign. He is now one of the faculty of a military school in Virginia. Some of his South Carolina friends subscribed to obtain him a sword and arranged to have it presented by President Roosevelt, the major's old commander, on the occasion of his visit to the Charleston exposition.

Then came the McLaurin-Tillman scene in the senate, the declaration that both were in contempt, and the consequent withdrawal by the President of the invitation to Tillman to the banquet to Prince Henry.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, then insulted the President by withdrawing the invitation to make the sword presentation. Major Jenkins promptly resented this by declining to accept the sword at all.

The people of South Carolina have taken an admirable method of resenting the boorishness of the lieutenant governor. They have purchased a much more elaborate sword, and the President will make the presentation on April 9, when he visits Charleston. The first sword cost $65; the new one will cost over $500, which sum was raised by voluntary contributions from all over the state. The whole incident has an effect precisely the reverse of what was intended by Lieutenant Governor Tillman, who will necessarily retire far to the rear and take the final seat.

THE FRIARS' LANDS.

The senate committee on the Philippines has added an amendment to the bill for the government of the islands, which authorizes the taking of the lands now held by the friars, by the exercise of the right of eminent domain. They are to be paid for on an equitable basis, and the Philippine government is to issue gold bonds for the purpose of payment, bearing 4 1-2 per cent interest.

This extinguishment of the title of the friars will be followed by their withdrawal from the islands, and thus the one chronic source of trouble to the inhabitants will be removed. Spain would not have had an insurrection in the years just preceding the war with the United States had she dealt honestly with the natives, and gotten rid of the friars. It will be recalled that the uprising of Filipinos was not for independence, but for the redress of grievances of which the friars and their conduct constituted the chief item.

Henry Watterson is seeing things again. He now imagines that President Roosevelt is assuming the powers of a dictator. A couple of years ago we heard the same thing from the same source, concerning President McKinley.

Mr. Estes Rathbone is probably not looking so well groomed now as he did a few years ago when he was a conspicuous figure in Ohio politics. Cuba was his undoing.

If the Boer war is ended through the negotiations just begun, the Democrats will have to demand intervention to secure Irish independence, to obtain a campaign issue.

CHRISTMAS' BOODLE SCHEME.

There was a sensation in the House of Representatives when it was apprised of the statements made in the secret report of a Captain Christmas, who seems to have hoodwinked the Danish government into the belief that it was necessary to buy "influence" at Washington to put through the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies. As soon as the members realized their gravity, they unanimously adopted a resolution for an investigation, after amending it in one or two minor points, and Speaker Henderson immediately appointed a committee to do the investigating.

The most probable solution of the matter is that Christmas was playing the Danish government for a sucker. It is alleged that he persuaded the Copenhagen authorities that it was necessary to boodle somebody in Washington, and obtained an agreement to pay him 10 per cent of the amount expended. It is not improbable that he used the names of certain gentlemen without warrant, and that his talk of corrupting members of Congress and subsidizing press associations was merely to make his claim good with the Danish government. He could make false setatements in his secret report, which was never intended to be made public; but, through a cabinet change in Denmark, it saw the light. And it is altogether probable that he himself was gulled by some sharp lobbyists, who sold him "influence" which they never possessed.

However, the case is one that demands a prompt and searching investigation, that the truth may be fully known. If the statements of Christmas are true in the least particular let the guilty ones suffer proper penalties. If Christmas is a bluffer, or plucked pigeon—and he is probably one or both—let the fact be made clear, that the Danish authorities may understand that the American Congress is not a congeries of boodlers.

A WAR OF BONUSES.

Our British cousins are all agog over the war that has broken out between the Imperial Tobacco company, which is the English tobacco trust, and the American Tobacco company, its rival on this side of the water, which is doing business through the Ogden Tobacco company, an English corporation.

The American "invasion" of British markets has been worrying many manufacturers, and none more so than the Imperial. The American Tobacco company has been advertising very largely in the newspapers, and its increasing favor with the British public has reduced the volume of the Imperial's trade. So the latter offered to distribute $250,000 among such retailers as would sign an agreement not to sell the products of the American Tobacco company. All England gaped with astonishment, and at once assumed that the presumptuous Yankee corporation had received its quietus.

But the American company, within twenty-four hours, came to the front with an offer which the English press characterized as "startling," "amazing" and "bewildering." It offered as a bonus to retailers who will regularly sell its goods its entire net profit for the next four years, and $1,000,000 a year additional, to be distributed among the dealers in proportion to their sales of its goods.

The offer of a bonus four times as great as that of the Imperial, plus the total profits, which doubtless will foot up a still larger sum, is being accepted by the retailers, and the Imperial will have to bestir itself if it desires to hold any trade at all. It now has on its hands the biggest fight any British industry ever had. But, after all, the tobacco-users of the United Kingdom will foot the bills, no matter which side shall win.

SCRAPPING DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic brethren positively refuse to be good. Whenever one of them proclaims "let us have peace," "let us get together," "let us have no more dissensions," some other Democrat will swat him and remind him that he has no right to be heard and that he was a traitor in 1896 and 1900.

Henry Watterson raved against President Roosevelt the other day and denounced him as a despot. "Brother Democrats," yelled Henry, "let us have done with dissensions; let us stand together," and now what happens to Watterson? The Columbus Press Post, the Democratic organ of Central Ohio, comes back at Mr. Watterson in this way:

> Watterson tearfully whines, "Friends, brothers, Democrats, let us have done with dissension." Well, Watterson was one of the first to begin dissension six years ago and he has never admitted that he is sorry for it, because he isn't. But for such traitors as Watterson, Hill and men of their ilk the Democratic party would to-day be in control at Washington, because Bryan would have been elected in 1896 and re-elected in 1900 had it not been for the traitors who are now pleading so piteously for the 6,000,000 of loyal Democrats to return to them. Had the men who turned traitor been loyal, they would be in position to-day to counsel and advise the 6,000,000 Democrats who were true; but as it now stands, the traitors should heed the wishes of the great mass that was faithful instead of trying to persuade the 6,000,000 to also become traitors to themselves and to true Democratic principles. We are always willing to admit that we are Democrats, but will never plad guilty to being either friend or brother to anything like Henri Watterson.

The brethren refuse to dwell together in harmony. The dove of peace keeps far out of reach of the Democratic camp. There is blood on the moon and the discordant Democratic elements are only waiting for the opportunity to get at each other's throats.

Our four naval coaling stations in Cuba probably will be located at Havana, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Nipe Bay. One of the first acts of the new Cuban government will be the formal cession of the land needed at each location.

If you wish to make a fortune at a blow, invent something cheap and practical to take the place of wooden railway ties. The supply of timber is giving out, and ties grow dearer year by year.

Henry Watterson seems to be suffering from incipient mania. He is already shrieking over an imaginary man on horseback. The usual Kentucky habit is to see snakes.

Now that an organized effort is making to rehabilitate the reputation of Aaron Burr, we may expect to hear apologies for Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot.

That Christmas story is as improbable as many another Christmas story is.

CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

May 20 wil be the Cuban Fourth of July. On that date President Palma will be inaugurated, the government of the island will be turned over to the recently-elected officials, and American intervention in Cuba will be at an end. The new republic will not begin its career under the most favorable condition. It has serious economic problems to face, and the stability of the new government will depend greatly upon its ability to handle them successfully.

The greatest danger to the perpetuity of the republic of Cuba lies in the illiterate masses, who have an exaggerated idea of what independence will bring them. The American people hope most sincerely that President Palma and the new Congress will have the wisdom to deal successfully with the grave problems confronting them. The United States can no more endure chronic revolution in the island at our doors than we could the chronic state of warfare between Spaniards and Cubans.

AN UNWISE STEP.

The officers of several denominational colleges in Ohio—among them Oberlin, Wooster, Ohio Wesleyan and Wittenberg—had Representative Willis introduce a resolution in the legislature providing for the appointment by the governor of a commission of seven persons, to devise a system of legislation for the better encouragement of those institutions dependent for support upon their tuition receipts and what endowments they may receive. This commission is to report to the next legislature, two years hence.

This movement was inspired by the generous plans of the present General Assembly for the three state colleges—the State University at Columbus, and the institutions at Athens and Oxford. It would appear that the aim is to get state appropriations for the use of these denominational colleges. With all good wishes for their prosperity, it can be said with truth that the state should not—nay, can not constitutionally—make any appropriations for them. The reason is, they are each under the control of a particular church, founded and supported by those denominations to further their own interests.

Hence the resolution should not be adopted. There is no reason for the appointment of such a commission. The state will never appropriate public money to the support of any religious denomination, no matter in what cunning guise the purpose may be dressed. The old idea that a religious creed must be inculcated at the same time that an education is imparted still persists, though its place was in the Middle Ages, not on the threshold of the twentieth century. Open the door to state aid to denominational colleges, and then a clamor would go up to divide the common school fund and give state aid to the parochial schools of the various churches which support these institutions.

INAUGURATION DAY.

On Monday, April 7, a conference will be held at Washington to urge a change in the date of inaugurating the President and Vice President of the United States. Forty-one of the forty-five governors of states will be present, they having accepted an invitation to meet, consider the subject and make such recommendations to congress as they shall see fit.

The objection to March 4 is that the weather is so often inclement. Tens of thousands of people attend the ceremonies, and colds, influenza and pneumonia follow. Many deaths of notable persons have been due to exposure on such occasions, and there exists no reason why it should not be changed. This would be by a joint resolution of Congress submitting an amendment to the constitution fixing a different date. When this is ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, it will become operative.

The date most favored is April 30, that being the day on which Washington's first inauguration occurred. At that period Washington enjoys balmy spring weather, and even if an April shower should fall, it would by quite different from the raw, cutting winds of early March and the cold, heavy rains so often prevalent at that time.

The Chinese exclusion law expires by limitation on May 5. Should not another be enacted by that time an army of Chinese will pour in. It is said thousands are ready for the rush, in that case. Congress should bestir itself.

General Miles says he is not a seeker for Presidential honors. Unimportant, even if true.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Christmas Charges.

Mr. Richardson's sensational charges concerning the purchase of the Danish West Indies have already lost the significance that he tried to attach to them. Carl Fischer-Hansen, of New York, who was Captain Christmas's attorney, says that they are "defamatory and outrageous." He adds that Christmas's services were limited to finding out whether overtures for the sale of the islands would be acceptable to the United States and to conduct Mr. White, the secretary of the American legation in London, from that city to Copenhagen. "At this point," he continues, "his services ended. The negotiations from there were carried by the American minister in Denmark and the Danish minister in Washington." Col. Brown, the partner of Abner McKinley, the brother of President McKinley, makes an explicit denial over his own signature of the truth of the charges against him and McKinley. "So far as these charges relate to Abner McKinley and myself," he says, "they the unqualifiedly and maliciously false in every particular." He is willing to appear before the investigating committee to make the same denial at any time that it may require. Because of insufficient evidence and of obvious error in the statement of alleged facts, the state department will pay no attention to Christmas's statement. It learns that the Danish government does not intend to pay Christmas a cent of the $500,000 claimed by him. A dispatch from Copenhagen adds that the Danish government has refused to recognize either him or Neils Gron and declares that neither of them was connected with the negotiations in the slightest degree. We are inclined to think that before the investigation is concluded Mr. Richardson will discover that he uncovered nothing more important than a hmare's nest.

No Deserters Need Apply.

President Roosevelt is determined to put a stop to the Congressional practice of relieving deserters from the United States army from their disabilities. The other day he vetoed the bill to restore to the list of honor the name of James W. Howell, who had been convicted of desertion. Later, he returned to Congress the vetoed bill to "correct" the record of Emanuel Klauser, another deserter. "It appears to imply," he says, referring to the passage of the bill, "the possession by Congress of the power of overruling by statute a valid judgment. If it did not do that, it was simply an exercise of the pardoning power. It is questionable whether Congress possesses either of these powers, and when the bill directed the secretary of war to revoke an order of court-martial, Congress, in fact, did the thing which it had ordered him to do." If this absurdity were not involved in the legislation vetoed, the policy of Congress in granting an honorable discharge to men not entitled to it must be condemned. A deserter is a man that has disgraced himself for ever in the eyes if the world, and he should be made to bear the stigma to the end of his days. Otherwise loyalty and disloyalty are put on the same level, and it becomes possible for a deserter to obtain a pension that belongs only to men that served their country faithfully. The President can count upon the support of the public in his efforts to put a stop to the practice of giving deserters certificates of character.

The Cuban Republic.

According to the plans of President Roosevelt and Governor General Wood, American rule in Cuba will cease on the 20th of May, when the new Republic will be formally inaugurated. It is a remarkable fact, when one stops to think of it, that the final executive orders bearing on the independence of Cuba should be issued by two men who were only in command of a volunteer regiment in the American army of liberation. Many wonderful changes have been wrought during the past four years, not the least notable of which is the series of events that raised the Colonel and Liteutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders to positions of such responsibility and power.

By the terms of the American withdrawal from Cuba, as finally decided upon, all the United States troops will leave the island on May 20th, except 800 men of the coast artillery, who will garrison the coast defenses for the present. A permanent force of marines will later be necessary at the United States naval and coaling stations.

British Pacific Cable.

It appears likely that the new British cable in the Pacific ocean will be completed and in operation before the laying of the much-needed American cable is begun. The first section of the British line, connecting New Zealand with Norfolk Island and Australia has just been finished, and an official dispatch received at Ottawa from Sir Joseph Ward, Postmaster General of New Zealand, expresses the hope that the entire work will be completed by the end of the year, "thus forming another important link in the chain which binds together the whole of the British Empire."

Pan-American Conference.

Some of the conclusions reached by the diplomatic representatives at the Pan-American conference require for their working out in detail the aid of experts in special lines. With this end in view a series of conferences of experts have been arranged to meet in October and November next. Two of these conferences will be held in New York. The first of them, dealing with the subject of coffee culture and marketing, will meet in that city on October 1. Two weeks later a conference to consider the question of uniform santary regulations for the ports of all American nations will meet at Washington. Another conference, charged with the duty of formulating a uniform system of customs regulations for the countries interested, will meet at New York on November 1. These conferences will, of course, be held in the names of the respective countries, but the endeavor will be made to give them a scientific rather than a diplomatic character.

Department of Commerce.

Hearings upon the bill to create a department of commerce and labor have been begun by the house committee on commerce. The bill, it may be remembered, was passed by the senate in the lats week in January, but it does not seem to have received much attention from the house committee having it in charge until the present. An argument in favor of the bill was made by Mr. Theodore C. Search March 25, mainly from the standpoint rendered familiar in discussions of the matter by him before the National Association of Manufacturers. He pointed out that the value of products of manufacture in the United States is very much greater than the products of agriculture, and that the mnaufacturing interests of the country exceed in importance those of any other country in the world. The bill is in a better poistion now than it has been at any prior time, but it is true also that it is in the house that the advocates of the bill will need to do their hardest work.

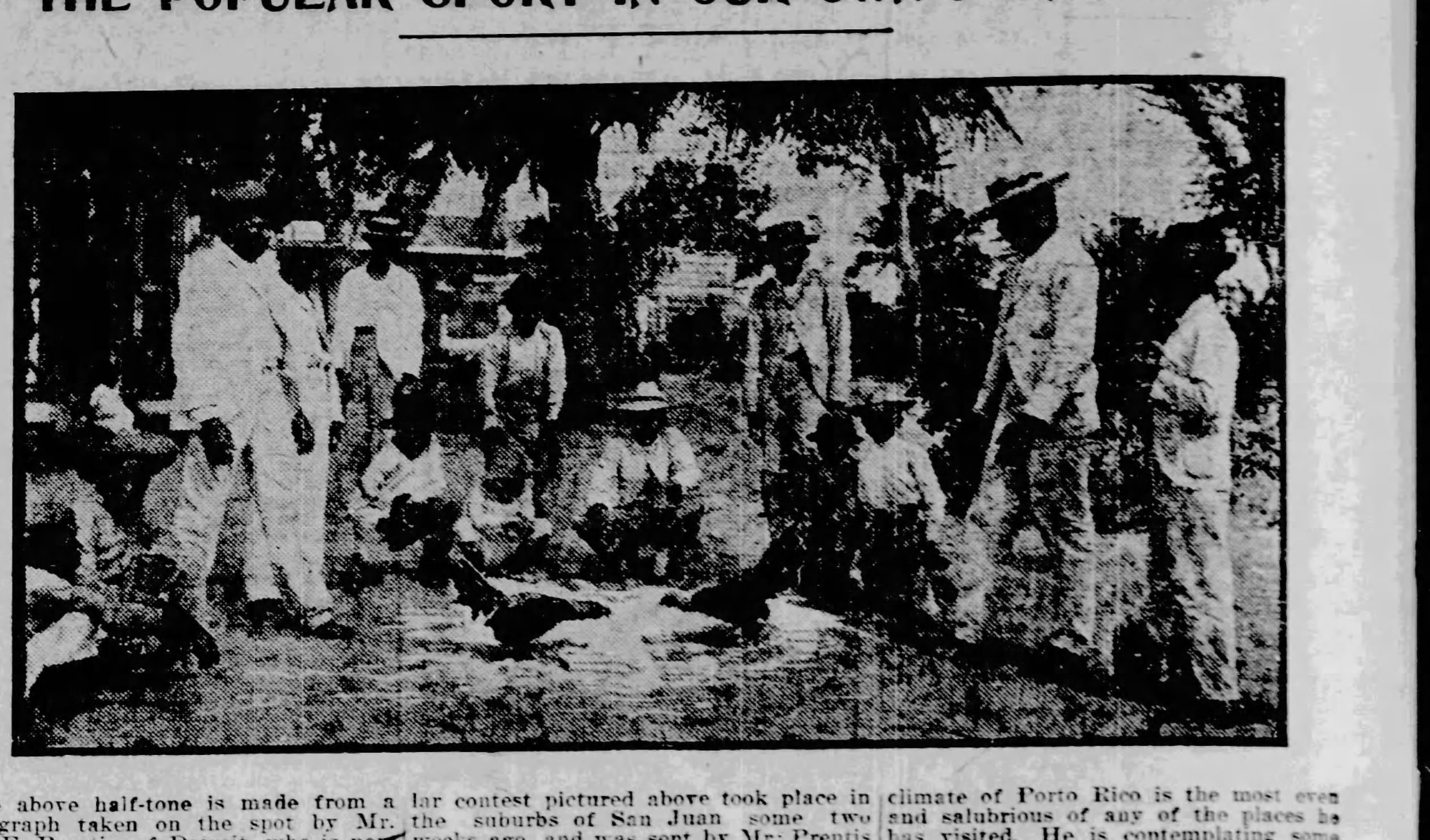
Germany Excludes Our Meats.

In view of the action of the German government in prohibiting the importation or use of certain articles of food in connection with which certain preservatives have been used, the agricultural department has been gathering information regarding articles of import from Germany in which these preservatives are also used. According to Washington advices a large percentage of the sausages, wines, beers and delicatessen imported from Germany have been found to contain preservatives such as might cause them to be barred if the rule announced at Berlin should be followed. The information gathered is being collated for submission to the President and the cabinet, preliminary to any determination as to the line of policy to be followed. Of course, whatever restrictive regulations, if any, may be adopted will be general in their scope and terms, and will have no specific reference to Germany.

Central America.

One of the features of the federative treaties entered into by the Central American republics about a year ago was the provision made for the settlement by arbitration of all differences that may arise between the different states. In pursuance of this provision a plan has been agreed to for the establishment of all disputes arising between the countries. A court of arbitration is to be set up which will hold its first session in Costa Rica on September 15, and will thereafter hold annual sessions in each of the republics in turn. It would seem that the Guatemalan government has not up to the present given in its adhesion to this arbitration treaty, but it is expected that that government will become a party to the arrangement before a great while. It will be interesting to watch the working out of this plan in practice. It will constitute an object lesson to the other Latin-American republics which have found so much difficulty in disposing satisfactorily of the question of arbitration at the City of Mexico.

THE POPULAR SPORT IN OUR OWN PORTO RICO.



The above half-tone is made from a photograph taken on the spot by Mr. John F. Prentis, of Detroit, who is now in San Juan, Porto Rico. Cock-fighting is the favorite pastime with Spanish-speaking countries, including Porto Rico and the Philippines. The particular contest pictured above took place in the suburbs of San Juan some two weeks ago, and was sent by Mr. Prentis to his cousin, Mr. George A. Chase, of this city. Mr. Prentis has made frequent trips to southern California, Mexico and South America, and thinks the climate of Porto Rico is the most even and salubrious of any of the places he has visited. He is contemplating some investments in that island. Mrs. Prentis, who is an invalid, could not stand the trip by sea, and remained in Florida to await his return.

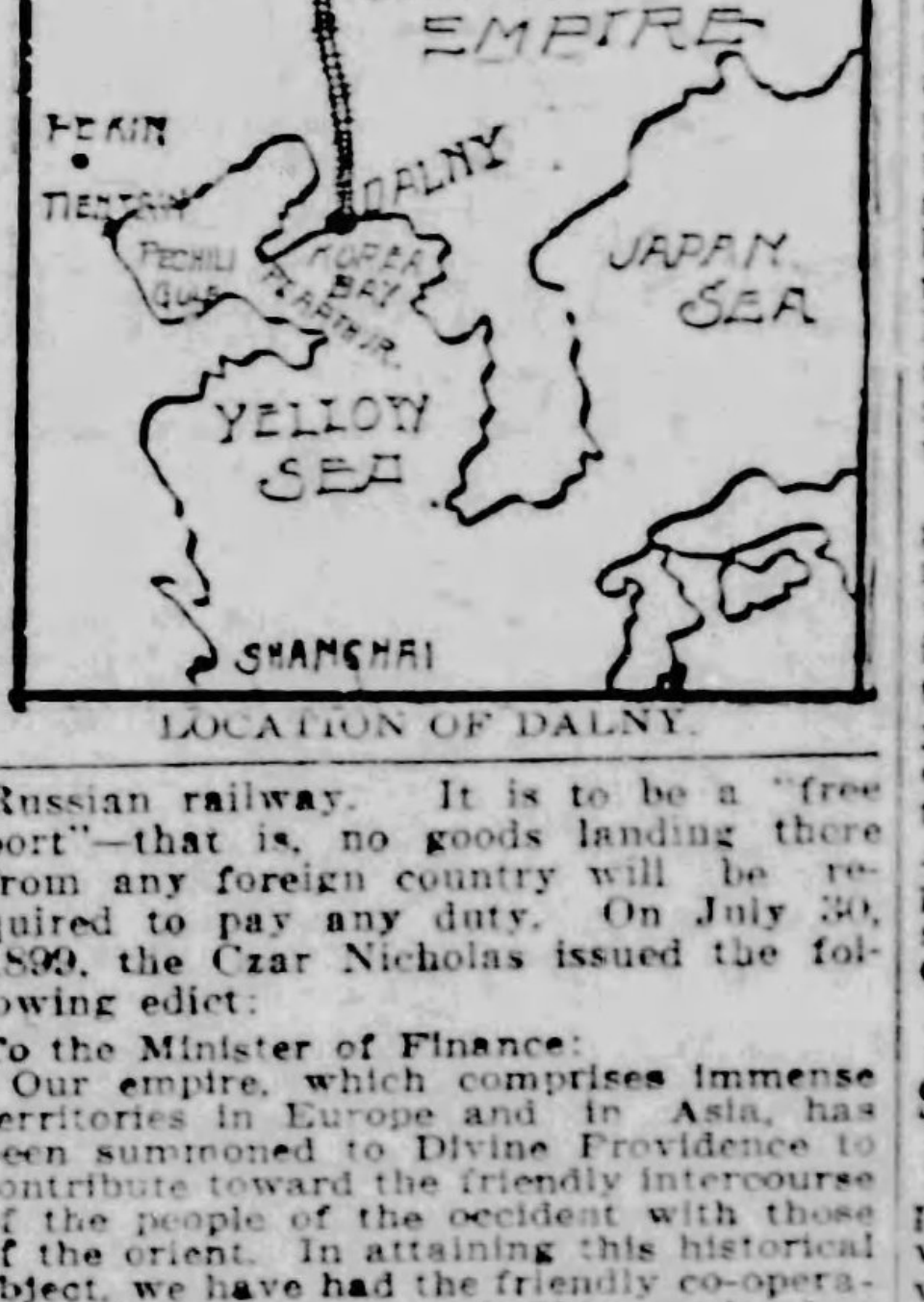
McKinley Memorial Church to Be Erected in Washington

Washington is to have a church erected as a memorial to the late President McKinley. It will be cruciform, with four corner towers surmounted by small domes, with a large central dome as the dominant feature. The entrance will be through a classical portico, the auditorium so arranged that the platform, baptismal font and choir will be visible from all parts of the building, and the galleries will be supported by cantilevers resting on girders which run from the large cluster of columns that form the intersection of the cross.

The interior of the church will be lighted from the dome and from the windows on three sides of the building. The structure is to be eighty-eight feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet long and its seating capacity will be about 1,500.

THE CITY OF DALNY.

Dalny is a Russian word (please pronounce it "Dahl-ny," accent on the first syllable, giving the a in "Dal" the same sound as in "father.") It means "far away." It is the name of the new city which has sprung up, obedient to an edict of the Czar of Russia, on the long, narrow peninsula of Talien-wan, which projects from the north into the Yellow Sea, and sets off the Gulf of Pechili from the Gulf of Corea. It is to be the terminus of the Manchurian branch of the great Russian railway. It is to be a "free port"—that is, no goods landing there from any foreign country will be required to pay any duty. On July 30, 1899, the Czar Nicholas issued the following edict:



LOCATION OF DALNY.

> To the Minister of Finance:
>
> Our empire, which comprises immense territories in Europe and in Asia, has been summoned to Divine Providence to contribute toward the friendly intercourse of the people of the occident with those of the orient. In attaining this historical object, we have had the friendly co-operation of the emperor of China, who has ceded to us the use of the port of Talien-wan and of Port Arthur, and has opened to us through his possessions an outlet for the great line of railway from Siberia to the Yellow sea. Thanks to this wise decision of the government of his majesty the Bogdokhan, the extreme limits of the two continents of the old world will soon be united by a continuous line of rails, which will bring new regions into the general development of trade.
>
> In our constant solicitude for this undertaking of such general usefulness, we have carefully considered what a position of importance the starting point of this line, Talien-wan, will occupy when the road has been constructed. As we declared at the time of its occupation that this port should be open to the commercial fleets of all nations, we have now decided to begin the erection near to it of a city, which we shall call "Dalny."
>
> Invoking the blessing of God upon this future undertaking, so truly peaceful, I take upon myself the care of building the new city and its port.

At that date the site of the future city of "Far Away" was an open field. It is 45 miles north of Port Arthur, on the eastern side of the peninsula, and has a magnificent harbor, in which all the fleets of the world might find anchorage at one time. The advantage which it has as a terminal of the Siberian railway is that its harbor never freezes. Vladivostock, the original eastern terminus of the road on the Pacific, lies north of Corea, and during the winter its port is locked by the ice. Dalny lies nearly on the parallel of 39 degrees of north latitude—a little farther north than San Francisco, but in warmer seas. The highest tides are but 12 feet, and at their lowest ebb vessels which draw 30 feet of water can safely enter and reach the docks. From Dalny to St. Petersburg is 6,000 miles by railway.

A force of 23,000 men is at work every day in building this city. According to Hon. H. B. Miller, the United States consult at Niu Chwang, the city of Dalny will have five huge piers, built of stone and cement, each from 60 to several hundred feet wide, and from one-fourth to one-half a mile long, on which are to be elevators, warehouses and railway tracks. Two of these piers are already completed. Two drydocks are under construction, one of which is large enough to take in the largest vessel afloat.

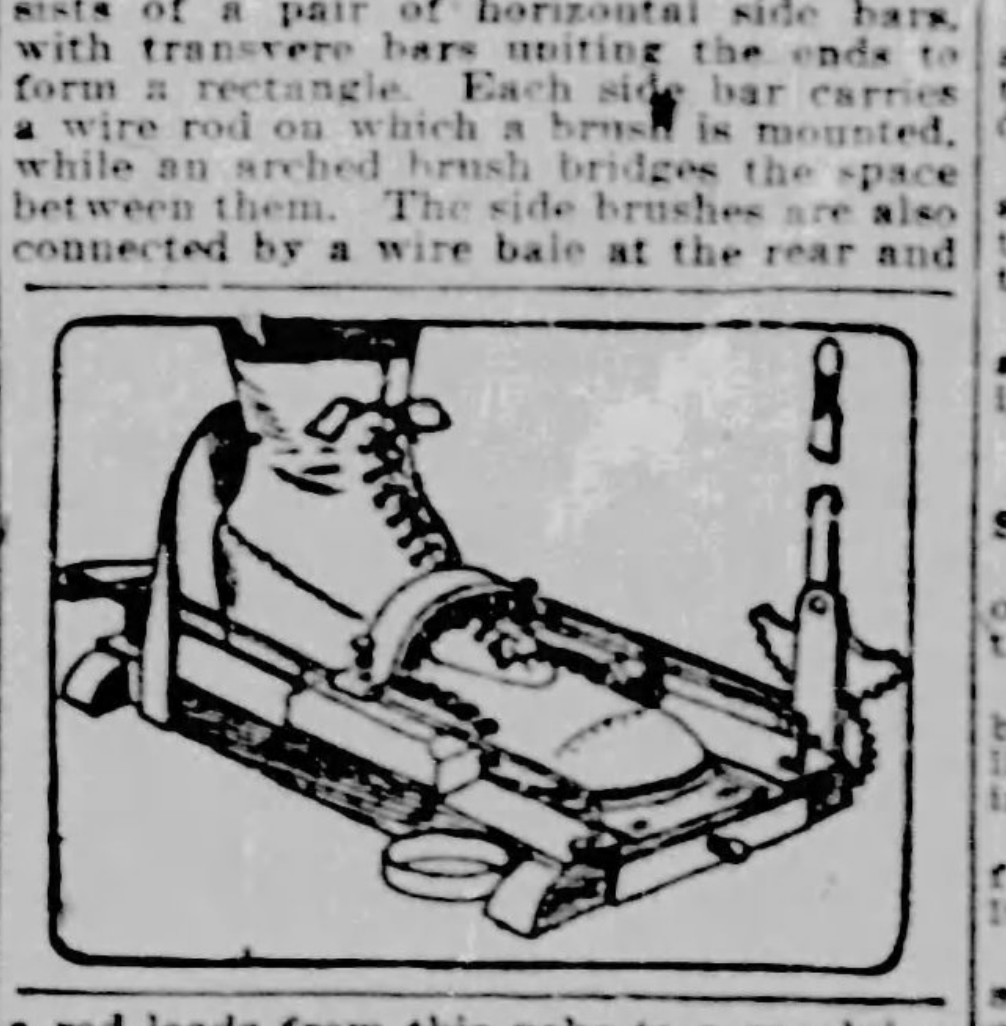
The city of Dalny is built in three sections, connected by great radiating avenues from different centers. One of these is the "administrative section," which is already nearing completion. It contains the governmental offices, the railway shops, shipyards, the banks, hotels, parks, business houses and public institutions. Next to this is the "wholesale section," containing the great warehouses, and extending to the piers. These two sections embrace the water front. Behind the two is the European residence section, and at some distance away, on an arm of the bay, is the Chinese quarter.

The 23,000 laborers mentioned are grading and paving streets, building the railway tracks, the docks, piers and sea wall, constructing public buildings, and, in short, turning what was a desolate, tenantless field a little more than two years ago into a busy modern city, with electric lights, street railways, and all the other adjuncts of European civic life. Already six million dollars have been expended, and twelve millions more will be spent before the original plans of the Czar are completed.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

SHOE-POLISHING MACHINE.

The principal object of the machine pictured below is to allow a man or woman to remain in an erect position while shining the shoes, an impossibility when the ordinary hand brush is used. The base or frame of this machine consists of a pair of horizontal side bars, with transvere bars uniting the ends to form a rectangle. Each side bar carries a wire rod on which a brush is mounted, while an arched brush bridges the space between them. The side brushes are also connected by a wire bale at the rear and a rod leads from this yoke to a revolving gear wheel mounted on one side of the frame. To actuate this gear wheel a lever is pivoted above it, carrying the segment of a circle toothed to correspond with the gear. At the end of the frame will be noticed a small drawer, intended as a receptacle for dust and dirt falling from the shoe, openings being provided inside the frame to allow the dirt to fall into the drawer. The foot is first inserted in the frame and the lever grasped in the hand and rocked several times to clean the shoe, after which the dauber is used to apply the blacking. Then the shoe is again placed in position and the brushes brought into play a second time to finish the work. The foot may be inserted from either direction or turned at right angles in the frame when it is desired to shine the toe.



Current Events.

Gold nugget weighing 85 pounds found at Lawton, Okla.

Peary's supply ship Windward returned from its arctic trip.

House Foreign Affairs committee agreed on Chinese exclusion bill shutting out Mongolians from United States and its colonies.

President Roosevelt has announced that deserters from the army and navy will find no favor with him.

Couple from Cuba united in marriage on the parapet encircling the dome of the capitol, 335 feet above the street level.

President Schurman of Cornell University to be made Doctor of Laws by University of Edinburgh.

Count Matsukata, ex-Premier of Japan, arrived at Seattle on visit to study trade in America.

Union labor leaders are protesting to the President against the removal of Immigration Commissioner Powderly.

Informal poll of the House to determine the prospects of the ship subsidy bill indicats that the measure cannot pass at this session of Congress.

Secret service agents raided a counterfeiters' den at Corona, L. I., where they arrested five Italians and seized a large amount of counterfeiting machinery.

Lawyer Albert T. Patrick is convicted at New York of the murder of William Marsh Rice to secure latter's property worth millions. Sentence is deferred.

Filipino General Guevawa in Samar is to surrender with all his force and 250 rifles on April 15.

Negroes kept in slavery on a turpentine farm near Waterloo, Ga., released by the court.

Two sons arrested at Beatrice, Neb., charged with robbing their mother of $2,700.

Tailors' strike at Lima, O., caused bringing trunk full of wedding clothes to Chicago to be made. Local union tailors notified to watch for it and foil the plan.

Mme. Dyas has valuable wrap stolen at White House while entertaining guests of Mrs. Roosvelt at musicale, a dilapidated cloth cape being left in its place.

House committee on foreign affairs has voted to report the Adams bill for reorganization of the consular service, placing it on a civil service foundation.

Civil service commission has denied the request of Postmaster General Payne that the office of chief clerk in his department be made a political office.

Truce of thirty days declared in the anthracite coal war in order to give the operators and miners more time to consider terms of settlement. Operators firm in refusal to grant concessions.

President Roosevelt in message to Congress notified that body Cuba will be turned over to its own government on May 20. Recommended legislation for diplomatic service.

House appointed committee to investigate charge that members of Congress and newspapers were bribed in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

Ex-Alderman E. A. Meysenburg, of St. Louis, convicted of accepting bribe of $9,000 in street car franchise case.

Governor of Iowa vetoed bill passed by legislature removing limit of indebtedness of railroads of the state.

Modern Woodmen of America sued for $50,000 damages at Grand Rapids by man injured in initiation.

Nebraska authorities begin active crusade against alleged violators of the oleomargarine law.

President flatly opposes any action by Congress whereby the verdicts of courts-martial in cases of desertion are overturned.

Illinois Central will be double-tracked from Chicago to New Orleans within two years. A large portion of the line is already thus equipped.

Officials of the Chicago custom house discovered what they think is a carefully planned scheme to defraud the government out of import duties on furs.

Rhode Island legislature passed law requiring two years' residence in state before divorce.

Cabinet considered subject of retaliating against Germany for its action in prohibiting importation of American meats. German products treated with chemicals to fit them for transportation likely to be shut out.

Army appropriation bill which passed the House authorized re-examination of retired officers to see if they are fit for duty.

Hereafter Americans going abroad may schedule articles taken which will be exempt from duty on return.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley, leader of the Theosophists, charged with using the order for personal ends, spent $300,000 to establish an "Oriental court" at Point Loma, Cal.

C. F. Woodward, a condemned murderer who had been granted a reprieve by the supreme court, was lynched by 24 men in the jail at Casper, Wyo.

Brooklyn dry goods store to be equipped with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

Senator Hanna writes to Wisconsin man stating he is in no sense a candidate for the Presidency and asking his friends to discourage any movement for him.

Miss Mary Burkhart, young, handsome and wealthy, is running for Congress on the Prohibition ticket in the Tenth Kentucky district.

Virginia constitutional convention has agreed upon a plan calculated to eliminate the negro vote.

FOREIGN.

Miss Stone left Salonica for the United States.

New rifle is approved by the British war office and will probably soon be issued to the whole army.

Gen. Noriel and his bodyguard captured by Americans in the Philippines. It is believed one of the prisoners is Gen. Malvar in disguise.

Activity of the Venezuelan government forces is checking the spread of the revolution.

Cecil Rhodes' explanation of the Jameson raid was that it was made to get rid of Kruger, who had become an insuperable obstacle to union in South Africa.

English papers amazed at the praise of Cecil Rhodes by the continental press. Movement started to have his body placed in Westminster hall.

Emperor of Austria performed the traditional ceremony of washing the feet of twelve men at the Hofburg.

American tobacco trust said to have offered the French government $25,000,000 for the tobacco monopoly.

Foreign clergy at Pekin to be decorated by the emperor for services in settling the Boxer indemnities.

Bulk of the fortune of Cecil Rhodes is said to have been left to further the promotion of his vast imperial plan of education.

End of the Boer war depends on Steyn and De Wet, and some time is likely to elapse before the result of present negotiations can be known.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $3.20

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Express Charges Prepaid,

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of **true merit.** We give you absolutely **pure** Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

CASH OR CREDIT. Catalogue FREE.

PRICE $33.50

It will pay you to send for our Catalogue No. 6, quoting prices on Buggies, Harness, etc. We sell direct from our Factory to Consumers at Factory Prices. This guaranteed Buggy only $33.50; Cash or Easy Monthly Payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world.

☞ Write for Free Catalogue. MENTION THIS PAPER.

CENTURY MF'G CO. DEP'T 50, East St. Louis, Ill.

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement	$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement	$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement	$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement	$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement	$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement	$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement	$13.30
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement	$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement	$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement	$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FARM FOR SALE—240 acres; 200 in cultivation; good grass, grain, stock and fruit farm; two residences, without buildings, price $16.66⅔ per acre. Correspondence solicited. D. N. Cole, Eldridge, Laclede Co., Mo.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2283—Arion Dressing Sacque.

This pretty dressing sacque is made of

French figured flannel, but it will lend itself to any material whether of silk, cotton or woolen. The design shows how prettily such a garment may be trimmed with flowered ribbon. It requires about seven yards of ribbon for this decoration. To make this dressing sacque it will require four yards of thirty-inch goods.

2287 Adlai Frock.

This dainty little costume will not fail

to attract the attention of mothers of little girls from eight to twelve years old. It can be developed prettily in any of the wash goods of the season, or may be made up in finer materials for dressy wear. The rosette and sash adornments promise to be one of the fads of the season, and it must be admitted that they add very materially to the daintiness of the costume.

2285—Elmo Waist.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. This attractive waist may be made in any of the summer materials, or in the challies and foulards of the spring season. It is made with elbow sleeves and for a guimpe the bodice of which is finished with a wide bertha ruffle. The ruffle is tucked with several

tucks and finished with a ruffle edged with lace. It is a decidedly pretty and girlish costume, and will meet with general favor. No skirt is furnished with this design, but any skirt suitable for a young miss can be used.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

Straight Front Corset Cover.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. The straight front corset cover is in line with the embroidered shirt waist, and it certainly is a dainty garment. The material is a fine quality of cambric or nainsook, and it is gathered full over the bust

into a V shaped girdle or bodice of the embroidery. One yard of cambric and one yard of embroidery are required.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

ROOSEVELT'S MOTTO.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 31.—Francis Burton Harrington, 7 years old, received yesterday a photograph and autograph of President Roosevelt. Master Harrington's teacher recently requested the boys to choose a motto to live by. The Harrington boy selected one of President Roosevelt's sayings: "No matter what comes, you musn't squeal."

He wrote President Roosevelt of his selection and yesterday received the photograph with the following inscription:

"For Francis Burton Harrington—From Theodore Roosevelt, March 24, 1902. Do you play football, Burton? If so a good motto for football and for life generally is: "Don't foul; don't flinch; hit the line hard."

IMPORTANT TO ALL BLADE SUBSCRIBERS

The Blade is in receipt of the following letter from a subscriber in California. He had written, asking to have the address of his paper changed to that given below. We mailed him a card asking to know his former postoffice. In reply, we received the following:

Long Beach, Cal., March 28, 1902.

Editor Blade:—Your card is at hand. If you cannot mail my paper to me at this place without me giving you my former address, you may discontinue and send me the amount due in cash for the unexpired term of subscription. Too much red tape. You have my former address on your books, and if your card could reach me at this place without my former address the paper can.

This gentleman writes in total ignorance of the manner in which a large subscription list is handled by all publishers of periodicals of large circulation. We have no subscription books. It would require too much red tape to enter names alphabetically, and then make a second list by postoffices. It is the absence of red tape that compels us to ask his former address.

The only record we have of any subscriber is his name in the type lists from which the little red tags are printed. Look at the tag on your paper. It bears your name, and the date at which your subscription expires. These lists are arranged by postoffices, and the postoffices by states. The Weekly Blade goes to over 25,000 postoffices. The name of the writer of the above is in some one of these lists. We cannot find it unless we know the postoffice to which the paper is now going. Nor can we tell how much unpaid subscription is due him until we know his original postoffice, to find his name and the date to which paid.

With over 153,000 names in these lists, each under its own postoffice, the only way we could find any man's name would be to go through the lists from one end to the other. It might take a clerk a week to find his name. The salary of that clerk would cost us several times more than the subscription. This is why all publishers ask to have the old address as well as the new, when a change in postoffices is requested. We make the explanation for the benefit of all subscribers, and in the hope that the postmaster at our friend's old postoffice will send in the information he himself refuses.

His paper is still going to the old address, and will continue to do so until we are informed what it is. We, of course, can not be expected to send him two copies—one to the old and one to his present postoffice.

We have, of course, on file the letter which ordered his original subscription; but it is filed under the name of the original postoffice, and we can not find it until we know what that postoffice is.

ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA.

Washington, March 27.—Monseignor Sbarreti, who has been chosen as archbishop of Manila to succeed Archbishop Nozaleda, who retires voluntarily to Rome, called on Secretary Root yesterday.

Mgr. Sbarreti is on his way to Manila from Rome. It is understood that the selection of Mgr. Sbarreti is made by the

MGR. DONATUS SBARRETTI.

pope in recognition of the excellent services of the prelate in Cuba, where he succeeded in a task which up to that time others had failed to accomplish, and arranged a complete divorce of state from church to the entire satisfaction of Bishop Parch. He is to undertake a similar work in the Philippines, and he wishes to talk to the officials here before proceeding to his post. Naturally the vexed question of the acquisition of the friars' land by the Philippine government would be among the very first to engage the energies of Mgr. Sbarreti. But there is some indication that Archbishops Ireland and O'Gorman already have taken some part in the negotiations in this subject, and it is not certain that Mgr. Sbarreti will relieve them entirely of the task.

Mgr. Sbarreti is a thorough master of statecraft, having studied the American constitution and other forms of government under the ablest teachers in this country and Europe. He was born in Spaleto, near Rome, in 1856, and his first charge was the church held in the ancient Pantheon at Rome. He is a favorite with the pope.

WRECK OF THE MAINE.

Washington, March 27.—Gen. Wood has brought to the attention of the war department, through the medium of a formal letter, the propriety of making some arrangement for raising the wreck of the Maine from the ooze and mud in which she lies embedded in Havana harbor. It is stated by him that not only are there sentimental reasons for this, owing to the fact that, according to common belief, the remains of forty or fifty American sailors lie within the sunken hulk, but this heavy steel structure is also a menace and obstruction to navigation in the harbor of Havana, and it is our duty to the Cubans to remove it. The expense attached to the undertaking is very heavy, the bids ranging anywhere from $400,000 to $700,000.

Several tentative arrangements were made with enterprising contractors who wished to use the material of the wrecked ship to make souvenirs, but they have all failed and Secretary Root, upon securing a more detailed statement of the facts from General Wood, will submit the question to congress, probably without recommendation as to whether the Maine shall be raised.

TREATY TO BE SIGNED.

Madrid, March 31.—The treaty of friendship between the United States and Spain will be signed as soon as Bellamy Storer, the United States minister here, returns to Madrid. Mr. Storer is at present in the United States.

$15.05 STEEL MILL For $15.05 we sell the HIGHEST GRADE, STRONGEST, LIGHTEST RUNNING AND BEST PUMPING STEEL WINDMILL. $14.30 buys the highest grade and strongest all steel windmill TOWER. Every mill covered by a BINDING GUARANTEE. FOR GREATEST WINDMILL OFFER EVER MADE, cut this ad. out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Tired Out

That's nothing. Every one is tired at times. The trouble is you can't get rested. It's your impure blood that makes the disturbance. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you what is in it, and why it will help you so promptly.

"I suffered terribly for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon in the best of health again."

Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Conn.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PAPERS IN THE MILES CASE

His Requests to Go to the Philippines and to China.

Washington, March 29.—The President to-day sent to the house of representatives the correspondence and papers bearing upon the request of Lieut. Gen. Miles to be assigned to duty in the Philippines. The papers were sent to the house in response to a resolution introduced by Mr. Burleson, of Texas, and passed by that body. They are as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

In response to the following resolution of the house of representatives of March 26, 1902, "Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested, if not incompatable with the public interest, to transmit to the house copies of all correspondence relating to, and papers bearing on, the matter of the reported request of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States army, to be assigned to duty in the Philippine archipelago and to be allowed to put into effect there a plan outlined by him to bring about a cessation of hostilities," I transmit herewith copies of all the papers upon which final action in the matter was taken.

Since such final action, and since the introduction of said resolution, a further memorandum has been added to the papers by Lieut. Gen. Miles, and I transmit also a copy thereof together with the action thereon.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, March 29, 1902.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, Feb. 17, 1902.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

Sir:—I have the honor to invite attention to a subject that I have had under consideration for several months, and to request that this letter be laid before the President.

It is now three years since the opening of hostilities between the United States forces and those in the Philippine Islands, and this warfare has been conducted with marked severity. More than 120,000 United States troops have been at different times sent or are now under orders to go to the Philippines, and more than 40,000 still remain on duty there, which service, with the assistance of the naval forces, involves an enormous expenditure of public money as well as the loss of many valuable lives.

During the past century thousands of Indians have been called to the capital for consultation and council, and I have under authority sent to Washington many red-handed representatives of different tribes of Indians, the result of which has been reconciliation, a restoration of confidence, the prevention of war, and the establishment and continuance of peace within the states and territories.

Our friendly relations with the people of Cuba and Porto Rico have been largely promoted by consultation with the representatives of those islands here in Washington, both before hostilities occurred, during the Spanish war, and since: and I have never found any people, whether savage, semi-civilized, or civilized, who were not benefited by candid, frank and honest consultation and council.

In view of the above considerations, I make the request that I be authorized to proceed to the Philippine islands, taking with me ten men whom I may select from Cuba and Porto Rico, whose assistance has been found useful in promoting friendly relations between the peoples of those islands and the United States, and who could properly explain to the Filipinos the benefits their people have derived through friendly relations with this country, and while there to give such directions as I may deem advisable and judicious for the best disposition of the United States military forces, to the end that they may occupy the most healthful and strategic positions, with due regard to economy and be afforded the greatest comfort and benefit; also to take such measures as will tend to restore, as far as possible, confidence to the people of those islands, and demonstrate that the purpose of our government is promoted by the highest sense of justice; and that on returning I be authorized to bring to the capital such number of representative Filipinos as I may think advisable, in order that they may see and know the advantages of our civilization and realize the disposition of our government toward them, at the same time affording an opportunity for a full consultation, whereby intelligent and definite action may be taken concerning their future destiny. It is confidently believed that such measures could then be taken as would be satisfactory and beneficial to the ten millions of inhabitants of the Philippine islands and highly creditable to our government.

By this means we would be fully informed of the condition and wants of the people of those islands, and they, on the other hand, would become fully apprised of the purpose and final disposition of our government toward them. This need not reflect in the slightest degree upon the services of the military, nor interfere with the civil governments that have been or may be established.

Should this request be approved, I am confident it would result in a better condition of our military forces in that division, in the cessation of hostilities within a reasonable time, thereby permitting the return of a large number of our troops from those remote and unhealthful stations, and, I should hope, in an amicable adjustment of affairs in those islands which would be satisfactory to the inhabitants thereof as well as to the people of the United States.

Very respectfully,
NELSON A. MILES,
Lieutenant General Commanding U. S. Army.

War Department,
Washington, March 5, 1902.

Respectfully forwarded to the President, disapproved.

The conduct of military affairs in the Philippines by General Chaffee and his predecessors, and the conduct of civil affairs by Governor Taft and his associates in the Philippine commission, have been able and successful. Much more rapid progress has been made toward the complete acceptance of American sovereignty, the restoration of peace and the establishment of civil government than we had any right to anticipate when the treaty of Paris was ratified. The plan proposed in within paper involves practically superseding the officers mentioned in the control which they now exercise. Not only is this without justification in the conduct, but I should regard it as a most unfortunate interference with the present satisfactory progress. There have been exceedingly full, extended and long-continued consultation and counsel between the government of the United States and the leaders of opinion among insurrectionary Filipinos, resulting in a full understanding and most friendly feeling between by far the greater part of the Filipino people and ourselves, and a participation by many members of the

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES—

LIEUTENANT GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

Aguinaldo government in the civil government under American sovereignty.

I append hereto a list of twenty-three officers of the insurrectionary government who now hold positions of trust under our government. Aguinaldo himself has taken the position of earnestly urging his countrymen to accept our sovereignty, and most of them have already followed his advice.

It is not perceived that any additional benefit would be obtained by taking delegations of Cubans and Porto Ricans to the Philippines, or by bringing delegations from the Philippines to the United States, in advance of the choice of official delegates provided for by the bill now pending in Congress. On the other hand it would be very difficult to keep such a proceeding free from spectacular and sensational features, which would be injurious. It is not the fact that the warfare in the Philippines has been conducted with marked severity; on the contrary, the warfare has been conducted with marked humanity and magnanimity on the part of the United States army.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Conclusions of the secretary of war are hereby approved.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, March 6, 1902.

Then follows a long list of men who have served under Aguinaldo and at present hold positions of trust under the American government.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1902.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

In accordance with the verbal message received from Col. Carter through Mr. Brandt, a clerk in the adjutant-general's office, I have the honor to return my letter of February 17, 1902, with indorsements thereon.

In connection with my letter and the indorsements thereon, I desire to say that I regret the honorable secretary should have been under the impression that a proposition that was prompted in the interests of humanity, would be in any way regarded as "spectacular and sensational." I should not anticipate any such result. I would call attention to the last page of my letter in which I distinctly stated "That need not reflect in the slightest degree upon the services of military nor of the civil governments that have been or may be established." I think it will be admitted that no such objection was ever raised by any of the governors of states or territories, or department commanders, when the numerous Indian delegations left their territory to come to Washington.

I would also call attention to the fact that last winter, while on an official visit to Cuba, I was appealed to by members of the constitutional convention, who said they wished to communicate directly with the President, and I advised them to make such a request. On returning to Washington I reported the fact to President McKinley, and urged that he grant their request should it be made. He did so, and the delegation came to Washington. The result was most gratifying not only to our government authorities, but to the people of Cuba as well. All this was done without the slightest reflection on Major General Wood or objection on his part, as far as I know.

Referring to the part of my communications which states that warfare in the Philippines had been conducted with marked severity, and to the remarks of the honorable secretary on that point, it is proper to say that I had in mind such information as is conveyed in the letter of Governor William H. Taft, addressed to the honorable secretary, dated Washington, Feb. 7, 1902, as well as other communications that have been referred to these headquarters or received by me.

Concerning my going to the Philippines, it was my purpose nearly a year ago, to do so, and this was with the knowledge of the secretary of war, and the approval of the late President McKinley, but the journey was postponed in consequence of the increase and organization of the army.

The suggestion contained in my letter, that in going to the Philippine Islands, I take certain natives of Cuba and Porto Rica, and on returning bring back certain of those of the Philippine Islands, was prompted by my belief that the result would be satisfactory to all concerned. Since this measure, as suggested, is not deemed advisable, I do not ask for its further consideration, and on making my delayed visit to the Philippines, which I hope to do in the near future, I shall devote my attention to the requirements of troops in that division, the same as I have done in other portions of the army.

(Signed) NELSON A. MILES,
Lieutenant General Commanding U. S. Army.

War Department, Washington,
March 25, 1902.

Several weeks after the final disposition of the within application by the action of the President on the 6th of March and after the introduction of a resolution in Congress calling for the papers, the lieutenant-general attached to them a statement dated March 24, 1902, with the apparent purpose of showing that the action taken was wrong. Without commenting upon the propriety of a military officer undertaking to review the action of the President, I again submit the paper for such reconsideration as the President may think advisable, with the following remarks:

First—The delegation from Cuba referred to in this paper consisted of public officers with defined powers, charged with the performance of a specific duty as official representatives of the people of Cuba and appointed by the constitutional convention elected by that people. The President's consent to receive the committee was asked for by General Wood, through the secretary of war, and was communicated to General Wood by the secretary of war, who never heard General Miles named in connection with the transaction.

Second—On the 13th of July, 1900, General Miles applied to be sent to the Philippines and to China in his official capacity. At that time General MacArthur had reported that not a single additional regiment could be spared from the Philippines without putting our interests there in jeopardy and had shown the reasons and the gravity of the situation there in dispatches which had passed through General Miles' office.

In the face of these dispatches General Miles accompanied his application by a recommendation that 15,000 troops be withdrawn from the Philippines and sent to China. The withdrawal of 15,000 troops from the Philippines would have made necessary the practical abandonment of a large part of the country and the restoration of insurgent control therein. At least two-thirds of the 15,000 were wholly unnecessary in China unless for the purpose of enabling the United States to furnish a greater number of troops than any European power and upon that score to claim the supreme command of the allied forces. The application and recommendation were in fact accompanied by a request from General Miles that such supreme command of the allied forces should be obtained for him.

Under these circumstances President McKinley declined to authorize the sending of General Miles either to the Philippines or to China. A year afterward the secretary of war authorized the lieutenant-general to extend his inspection tour to the Philippines for the purpose of inspection only. He has never been authorized to go for any other purpose.

The question whether the order which the lieutenant-general asks sending him to the Philippines would interfere with the present military and civil control must be determined not by what the application says about the order, but by the terms of the prepared order itself. The lieutenant-general asks authority "to give such directions as I (he) may deem advisable and judicious for the best disposition of the United States military forces."

That, of course, means to command General Chaffee, and he asks authority "also to take such measures as will tend to restore, as far as possible, confidence to the people of those islands and demonstrate that the purpose of our government is prompted by the highest sense of justice."

That means, if it means anything, authority to do himself, or to require the civil officers of the Philippines to do, under his direction, the very duties which were charged upon the Philippine commission and the civil governor in the islands by President McKinley, and which they are now engaged in doing. The authority asked is not to recommend, but take measures.

If the measures to be taken are to be determined by General Miles, then the power of the commission to determine them must end. There is no place for any such authority under the present government, and if it were to be granted the system of civil government by which we have been gradually and steadily superseding military control, and have superseded it throughout the greater part of the archipelago, would again be subordinated to military power, and the people of the islands would be subjected to the arbitrary control of a military dictator.

The reference in the memorandum to the letter of governor Taft to the secretary of war, dated Feb. 7, 1902, is to a letter transmitting, for the purpose of an investigation by the military authorities, a report by the civil governor of the Province of Tyabas, containing in general terms and without specifications or names, serious charges against the military administration in that province and against the conduct of the army generally in its relations to the civil government. This report was on the 19th of February sent to General Chaffee with the following direction:

"There is so much contained in this report reflecting not only upon officers of the army, but the general conduct of affairs and the administration of the military branch of the government that the secretary of war desires you to cause a careful inquiry to be made concerning these statements, and if they be found true that the necessary administrative and disciplinary measures be applied to correct these evils," and also, "to make a full report of the investigation herein directed as soon as possible."

There has not yet been time for the report to be made, and the direction of the investigation can only just now have reached Manila. It is to be regretted that the officer of highest rank in the army should assume the truth of charges reflecting upon the credit of the army in advance of investigation which has been ordered, and without giving General Chaffee, upon whose particular command the charges reflect, an opportunity to be heard. Governor Taft's letter shows that the civil government of the Philippines was unwilling to accept the charges as true without an investigation.

As the lieutenant general's memorandum of March 24 was not made public until after the introduction of a resolution in the house of representatives calling for all correspondence and papers in the matter of his application to go to the Philippines, the putting into those papers of the specific reference to the letter transmitting the charges plainly evinces a design to procure the publication of the charges, and of the lieutenant general's acceptance thereof as true, in advance of the investigation of their truth and of a report thereon from General Chaffee.

In the interest of good discipline and effective service such a course is much to be regretted. Such charges ought not be published against our countrymen whom we have sent to labor and fight under our flag on the other side of the world, before they can be heard in their own defense.

(Signed) ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

White House, Washington,
March 27, 1902.

The memorandum of the secretary of war is approved as a whole and as to every part. Had there been any doubt before as to the wisdom of denying General Miles' request, these papers would remove such doubts.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Miles' Correspondence in House.

Washington, March 29.—Immediately after the house met to-day Major Pruden, the assistant secretary to the President, appeared and transmitted from the President the Miles correspondence called for by the Burleson resolution, which was adopted several days ago.

FOOD AND NEURALGIA.

The Right Food Will Drive it Away.

Good food cures neuralgia and many other diseases if it is the right kind of food and taken regularly, for the proper food will surely rebuild the cellular tissues and build the right kind of cells instead of diseased cells. When the rebuilding is under way the disease leaves.

That is the fact and the base of the food cure. There are hundreds of thousands of cases to prove the truth of this assertion.

A man in Delaware, Ia., Mr. Thomas Craven, says: "My wife has been greatly afflicted with neuralgia and has never found any medicine that would cure her. I was told that if she could be fed on Grape Nuts Breakfast Food for a time she would probably get well, so we started on Grape-Nuts. Within a very short time wife became entirely free from pain and is now, to all appearances, entirely cured of her trouble."

We cannot find words to express our appreciation of the beneficial results from this greatest food in existence, Grape-Nuts.

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DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

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There are ten letters, represented by ten dashes, omitted from the above words, and when the proper letters are supplied the completed words will describe the Picture and form a correct solution of the Riddle.

CAN you rightly guess what words are represented in the above picture? If you can you may win A CASH REWARD. This is a new puzzle, and if you are smart you can, with study, give a correct answer and win some Cash. We do not want one cent of money when you answer this Study. You have absolutely nothing to pay for a guess, so the cash you receive will be clear gain. Only one answer is allowed you, so Try and Win. This is a free contest and contains no element of chance and we positively guarantee to pay all patrons Cash for every correct solution. If your answer is correct you will hear from us promptly. Address, Home Remedy Co., 340 Temple Building, Montreal, Canada.

BOY MURDERER.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Lad Butchers a Little One of Seven.

Toledo, O., March 31, 1902.

Little Arthur Shanteau is dead, and Daniel Rosenbecker, a thirteen-year-old boy, is locked up in the city prison on a technical charge of suspicion. Danny says that he killed his seven-year-old playmate, because the little fellow called him names.

"He called me bad names," explained Danny, "and I jabbed a knife into him to make him quit."

Sometime during Saturday afternoon, the affair occurred. The two boys had

DANNY ROSENBECKER.

left their homes about two miles below the Casino during the morning, to go frog hunting. They took with them a big knife. And when, at half-past eight o'clock Saturday evening, the body of little Arthur Shanteau was discovered in an orchard near the home of George Rosenbecker, the knife had been plunged many times into his face. The mutilation indicated a fiendish assault. The little fellow's head was beaten in with a club and the knife had severed an ear and inflicted a series of horrible cuts in the face. After the body was found, Coroner Storz was notified, together with the police. The coroner and Chief of Detectives Hall arrived at the Rosenbecker home at about one o'clock. Shortly afterward, Danny Rosenbecker told all about the terrible crime and was brought here and locked up.

Danny Rosenbecker is now in jail. He is a slightly built boy of a somewhat sulky disposition, but to look at him, one would not credit him with fiendish propensities. He is sorry for what he did and he seems to think that he was justified in his act by the names which little Arthur called him. He talks freely with the officials and clings to the story as he first told it.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock, Coroner Storz held an inquest over the remains of the dead boy at his office. A number of witnesses were examined, although there were no direct witnesses to the crime. To-morrow the grand jury sits, and the self-confessed slayer of the boy will be taken before the body. It is quite possible that he will be remanded to the county jail until his case comes to trial.

This morning the police were notified that some gruesome reminders of the killing had been discovered. Arthur Shanteau's tongue and part of his lower jaw had been severed, and, when the body was found, these parts were missing. A search of the premises revealed them this morning.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Chicago, March 31.—Eager to solve the problem of immortality and spurred by the philosophy of poets and sages who dwelled on the ease of reaching an eternal existence, Howard R. Miller, a nephew of Rear Admiral Miller, of the United States navy, and a son of Henry R. Miller, assistant postmaster at Keokuk, Ia., chose Easter morning to explore the mystery of spiritual life. He shot himself. Covered with snow, the body was discovered yesterday morning on the base ball grounds in Lincoln park, near North avenue and the Lincoln monument.

Young Miller, a son of H. R. Miller, assistant postmaster at Keokuk, Ia., disappeared from home after breakfast Thursday. He was at first believed to have gone to the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he had been a student. He failed to return home, however, and nothing was heard from him until last night descriptions of the young man found dead in Lincoln park were telegraphed to the parents.

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SEWS ANYTHING from silk to coarsest fabrics. The celebrated BALL-BEARING ARLINGTON (equal of any $40 to $65 Machine.) $14.70 [illegible] Our Automatic Cabinet at $17.75 is a wonder. CASH BUYERS UNION, Dept. [illegible], CHICAGO, ILL.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

WEDNESDAY.

The more the spirit of prayer, the spirit of desire, of demand for the higher and purer is cultivated, the nearer it brings us to the higher and happier unseen world.

THURSDAY.

Resist in mind all that gives you pain or discomfort. Don't say in thought, "It's too hot" or "It's too cold, I cannot bear it." When you say that, in thought, you surrender to the elements and their power over you and the pain they will bring your body is greater than ever.

FRIDAY.

It is better always to lose sight of our troubles as quickly as possible and let them die through neglect than to prolong their lives by careful nursing.

SATURDAY.

When we make our happiness dependent upon persons, things and places, the conditions are beyond our control, and we are subject to many alternations of hope and sorrow.

SUNDAY.

Our best work is often struck out in the white heat of suffering.

MONDAY

The life of every day would be a pleasure if we would permit ourselves to thoroughly enjoy the work in hand.

TUESDAY.

The simplest task, the smallest duty which falls to us is equally important as the heroic deed.

The Duty of the Hour:

LET IT BE WELL CONSIDERED....

Emily S. Bouton.

"Then shall the reign of mind commence on earth.
And, starting fresh as from a second birth;
Man, in the sunshine of the world's new spring,
Shall walk abroad o'er earth as some new, glorious thing."

All this will come from right education!

By right education I mean that which concerns itself with the nature of the child as a whole, physically, mentally, morally. When these three things are taken equally into consideration; when school training does not mean simply acquiring facts pertaining to the physical world, but an all-round preparation for the duties of life by the cultivation of all the faculties; when good citizenship is the object, that object to comprehend action, based upon high and unselfish motives, then the true uplift towards the "world's new spring" will begin.

The tendency to move in that direction is becoming constantly stronger. It is seen in the growth of the kindergarten movement; in the spread of the manual training idea; in the fitting up and opening of the free playgrounds where the desire for pleasure and companionship among children who must otherwise find them in the street, may be answered in a wiser way. Education has come to mean far more than it did even a quarter of a century ago, and the change within the next few years promises to be still greater.

Much of this improvement is unquestionably the fruit of the aroused interest of women in school matters. They are doing no little practical thinking along all lines pertaining to the public welfare, but naturally the mother-heart turns most to what has to do with the future of her children. The home is today, as it has been in the past, the center of her influence, but she has come to realize that the larger part of the school life of her boy and her girl is passed away from her; that the greater part of their training is received in the school and elsewhere where she cannot be present. It becomes, then, of the utmost importance that she shall know what are those formative influences outside of the home that mean so much to the character of her children, and, also that she have a voice in their making.

School suffrage is the surest means by which this can be best accomplished. Its giving to women is the best possible proof that men are glimpsing the truth, that the thought of the mothers is of value outside of the family circle as well as within; that they have a quicker and clearer comprehension of the needs of children than the fathers, whose minds are absorbed in bread-winning and money-getting. The extension to women of the right to vote upon school matters gives to them the opportunity to make their influence felt in a practical way in educational affairs.

To accept this responsibility thus placed upon them is a bounden duty. So far it has not seemed to be looked upon in that way. Men say, and truthfully, that the great body of women have not cared to avail themselves of this chance to aid in the general management of the schools where the ballot has been offered.

That women should be upon the school boards, is believed in by many, but they are not likely, under present political conditions, to be there unless through their own action. They must register and vote, whenever they have an opportunity. It is necessary, however, to carefully inform themselves as to which candidate will best serve them, in carrying out what they believe for the best interests of the schools in which the children are being trained for future citizenship.

This has nothing to do with politics, nothing with the matter of whole suffrage for women. It is simply a thing concerning the good of the schools, the education of the children in whose future the mother-heart has the deepest interest, for whose guidance the mother-love is ever seeking wisdom.

Aside from the use of the ballot, there are other ways of exerting an influence in educational matters. Every mother should make it her business to become acquainted with the teachers to whose care her children are committed, and to give them her help and sympathy in their most responsible work. She should go into the school rooms and learn for herself how the growing boys and girls are being trained, carrying with her, however, a wise and tolerant spirit that will enable her to be just even where she disapproves.

One of the errors of the past has been that when the little ones passed from the mother's hourly care to the school room, they also passed largely from her oversight. The only knowledge she had of the way in which the hours were spent came from their own report, and there the thought too often ended.

Happily a change is coming,—is here. The word education has blossomed into a meaning that appeals to the better thought of both men and women, and challenged them to more careful supervision. By and by the fruitage will appear when each rightly trained boy and girl

"Shall walk abroad o'er earth as some new, glorious thing."

The Cozy Corner:

A Talk From "Jeffry."

"A man's presence and opinion at any meeting, will carry more weight than that of many women." So said an anti-suffragist woman, and though we of the Cosy Corner do not accept her individual opinion as our law, we are always glad to welcome the "presence and opinions" of "Jeffry," who makes one of his far-between calls to-day:

Yes, yes, let us have a grand reunion of the pioneers who wrote to The Blade in the years that are past. Let us make it a kind of a spiritual and intellectual love-feast and experience meeting; a sort of "round up" and social time. I will do all I can to help make it a success, though I may not be able to send anything very bright and interesting, but I can be one of the best of listeners.

In my boyhood the boys and girls had very slim opportunities to obtain an education. Ohio had no school laws in those days, though now she is second to none in that or any other respect. Some time an old pedagogue would wander into a neighborhood and for a term of three months would teach the three "R's" to the young folks, charging for each pupil one and a half bushels of wheat, or three bushels of corn.

In addition to the "three R's" he would give some lessons in etiquette. For instance, when entering the log-cabin schoolroom hats must come off and a bow and good morning to the teacher was expected from everyone. When we were dismissed we were not allowed to leave pell-mell (as some boys now do) but formed in line, single file, and bade the teacher good evening as we left the room. If we met anyone on the way home, the same rule of cap off and bow was expected to be observed.

Though we used to think that parents and teachers were rather stern and somewhat too ready to apply the rod, I guess now that it was all for our good and that we are better men than we might have been with less discipline then.

Wise Thoughts and True.

"Altha:"—I have enjoyed the letters to the Cosy Corner so much that I have often wished to write and say so, but I have waited until now to tell you all, good friends, that no matter how small a thing we may feel able to do, it will have its influence on others for good or evil, as the case may be. We influence our friends and neighbors by our words and our actions and have a share in forming the characters of those with whom we are associated. If one does wrong, because he saw us do the same thing, are we not to blame for the harm that will come to that person for his sin?

If we all use the gifts God has given us to make others better and happier, we shall become better and happier ourselves. There is an old saying that "the devil has no happy old people, but that God has thousands of them." Let us all strive to be with those who belong to God.

Words of Sympathy.

"Ann:"—I come to call upon the Cosy Corner friends, for though I have never but once before entered the circle, I feel well acquainted with all through the good letters they have sent.

My heart went out in sympathy to the mother whose daughter was to be sent away to school. I do not wonder that she was reluctant to allow her to leave her home and her mother's tender care, and thrust her out upon a cold and unfeeling world. It seems barbarous to me, and I was glad to know that there was, at least, one mother whose ambition to give her daughter the so-called "superior" advantages of a boarding school was not so great as her desire to protect her innocence and purity of life.

I am a mother, and know that when a child leaves the parental roof it goes out to battle with all manner of wickedness and crime in high places and unless they are unusually strong-minded it will have a demoralizing effect upon them. The contact with sin cannot but be contaminating, and as I believe the world is growing worse instead of better the only way to protect our daughters is to keep them with us until they go to homes of their own and into the care of their hubands.

The enemy of all good is abroad in the land seeking for the innocent and pure and he will bring down his prey every time if we are not constantly on our guard to protect them.

Some Omissions.

Another one who signs himself "An Old Man," forgot to give his name, and as his letter was written with lead pencil it became so blurred that it cannot be used, which the editor regrets, as what remains plain seems very good and would doubtless have been much enjoyed by the Cosy Corner friends.

Another correspondent, evidently a lady, sends a plea for others of the family than the mother who, she seems to think is having too much said for her. This friend neglected to send her name, or address. Will she not do so?

Questions Answered.

Mrs. George B. F.:—It requires six and one-half pounds of ingrain, or eight and one-half pounds of Brussels or Wilton carpet to make one square yard of rug. Four pounds of chenille curtains will make one square yard. For a rug three by six feet, thirteen pounds of ingrain carpet will be needed and it will cost you about two dollars, exclusive of freight or express charges to have it made.

Mrs. Emma J. McCussick sends the following in answer to a recent query: To clean tripe, wash it, lay it in a tub and sprinkle it with slacked lime. Cut it in pieces, dip it in hot water, lay it on a board and scrape it until it is as clean as possible. Let it soak in water a day or two, and scrape it again, changing the water in which it soaks two or three times a day, each time putting in a handful of salt. When it is as clean as you can make it, boil it until it is tender, then place in a jar and cover with vinegar. This means a great deal of work, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have something that is clean and very nice.

ONLY A SMILE.

Only a smile that was given me
On the crowded street one day,
But it pierced the gloom of my saddened heart
Like a sudden sunbeam's ray.
The shadows of doubt hung over me,
And the burden of pain I bore,
And the voice of hope I could not hear
Though I listened o'er and o'er.

But there came a rift in the crowd about,
And a face that I knew passed by,
And the smile I caught was brighter to me
Than the blue of a summer sky;
For it gave me back the sunshine,
And it scattered each somber thought,
And my heart rejoiced in the kindly warmth
Which that kindly smile had wrought.

Only a smile from a kindly face
On the busy street that day!
Forgotten as soon as given, perhaps,
As the donor went her way.
But straight to my heart it went speeding
To gild the clouds that were there,
And I found that of sunshine and life's blue skies
I also might take my share.

—George MacDonald.

The Blade Cook

In answer to a request for scalloped oysters, the following, taken from Good Housekeeping, is given:

Scalloped Oysters.

Drain the oysters, leaving a portion of the liquid on them, season with salt and pepper and sprinkle them plentifully with fine cracker crumbs, shaking them about in a bowl that every oyster may be well coated. Butter a baking dish and place in it a layer of the oysters, sprinkle with more crumbs, dot with bits of butter and moisten with the oyster liquor, which has been heated and strained. Continue until the dish has been filled, having the last layer of crumbs moistened with melted butter. Pour over it one-half cupful of cream and bake till a rich brown. Then cover and allow the dish to stand in a warm place until the browned bread-crumbs are softened.

If properly made, the whole mass will be soft and moist—not wet—and deliciously flavored.

Bread Pudding for Two.

Into the dish in which it is to be served crumb one and a half slices of bread. Make a custard of one egg, one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and flavoring to suit. Pour this over the crumbs and bake. This may be varied by placing a layer of fruit between the layers of crumbs and by using the white of another egg for a meringue, quite a festive appearance may be given to a very cheap pudding, and it will taste as good as it looks.—Mrs. K.

Caramel Filling.

Boil together one and a half cupfuls of dark brown sugar, one scant half cupful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of cream or milk. When it boils, remove from the fire and stir in one-half teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat to a cream and spread on, and between, the layers of cake while warm.

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$12.98 STEEL RANGE. For $12.98 without reservoir or shelf; $17.98 with reservoir, high shelf and closet, exactly as illustrated, we sell this big steel range that others advertise and sell at $25.00 to $35.00. We undersell everyone in stoves and ranges. Write for FREE Stove Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Captain Jinks, Hero.

Ernest Crosby, a well known and most decided writer against the militarism as it has developed within the last few years in the United States, has turned his weapons into a satirical novel partly prophetic, wholly convincing to many thinking people, and extremely amusing to others who see nothing in the present beyond the so-called glory of added possessions and an enlarged army and navy.

Sam Jinks, the hero, is a country lad who receives upon his birthday a gift of lead soldiers. His innocent heart is fired with admiration for what they represent, and the feeling is intensified later by his membership in a Boys' Brigade, and finally by his training at a military school at East Point.

Hazing is most cleverly satirized and the likeness between savage barbarism and militarism startlingly brought out. To make the latter thought clear seems to be the underlying purpose of the whole story, and the author has succeeded admirably in his object.

The reader follows Sam as a young volunteer when the Cubanpino war breaks out and he is sent to Havilla, where he meets with many adventures. These serve as pictures of conditions in our new possessions which are extremely vivid and sometimes shocking. He is full of patriotism, so full that he is easily convinced anything allowed by the government must be right, however wrong at first blush it appears.

Among other things which the author touches with his keen-edged satire is the way in which the preparation is made to reap the financial fruits of our new acquisition. The Benevolent Assimilation Company is a good portrait of a corporation recently formed with a handful of winning cards. The Sampson-Schley controversy is also most amusingly treated of, as well as many other things that have happened since the opening of the Cuban war. A love story threads the pages which adds to the interest.

The author, Mr. Ernest Crosby, is, perhaps, next to Mark Twain, the most strenuous in his writings and public speeches of all the advocates of peace. He is a follower, as well as personal friend, of Tolstoi and of Henry George, the latter well called the prophet of universal brotherhood. Mr. Crosby is fearless in utterance, logical in argument, keen of wit, not ignorant of politics and the ways of politicians, and therefore well prepared for the work he is endeavoring to do. The first book published from his pen was a collection of verse somewhat like Whitman in form, entitled Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable.

Captain Jinks, Hero, is illustrated characteristically by Beard. It is published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

CIGARS & TOBACCO
BULLETIN
London — Famous
Flogging in South Africa
Enraged Citizens Burn Negroes at Stake
China — Officials
Allied Armies Lead in Looting Temples
Great Demand Missionaries To Make More War
Dan Beard '01

We are indeed brothers by the torture, tatoo, tom-tom and top-feathers!

Copyright, Funk & Wagnalls. —From Captain Jinks, Hero.

For Pleasure or Profit.

To make a success of raising plants, either for pleasure or profit, one must exercise much patience and hard work, as without these no one will succeed, in spite of all that is sometimes said about "the knack," or the "gift," possessed to a greater or less degree by amateur gardeners. Another requirement is that a person have a fair share of common sense that will enable him to experiment for himself and not follow blindly the directions given by others.

In raising ferns, for instance: Generally if one has an especially dark and damp space under a window, or behind the house, where nothing else will grow, she at once says to herself, "this is just what ferns like," so she plants them and they will live, because they are very hardy, but as for their "liking," the shadows, I do not believe it, for no living thing—plant or animal—can live and be happy without a fair share of the sunshine that is so invogorating to all life.

You say that in the woods the ferns are always found in shady places? True, but not where they are shut entirely away from the sunshine that sifts in through the branches of the trees upon the flowers and grasses growing at their roots.

Ferns should not be exposed to the excessive rays of the sun and should have plenty of water; with this, they will do much better with a moderate amount of light and heat than otherwise.

So with the varieties grown in the house. Give them plenty of sunshine, and of water, and you can almost see the tiny, delicate leaves unfold as they stretch their stems out in the most luxuriously happy manner.

In addition to the esthetic value of a flower garden, there are financial possibilities connected with it that should make it an object for women who wish to earn money. One young woman who lives about two hours' ride by train from a large city, has, for the last three years, made a good income by raising flowers for sale.

She has transformed one room in her home into a miniature greenhouse by placing large windows on three sides of it, and here she raises early blossoms for the market. Rose buds, pansies, violets and other varieties can be grown at a very little expense and always bring a high price in winter.

In the summer, her garden is well supplied with old fashioned "blooms" and these are eagerly purchased by city folks who are tired of the more expensive and artificial flowers that are forced into blossom in the green houses.

This girl's home is on a road that is a very popular drive from the city, and many times carriage loads of ladies will drive out to see and purchase her flowers. Her sister, who has a talent for fine cooking, decided that she, too, could profit by these callers, so she opened the old-fashioned parlor of the house as a rest and lunch-room, where she served milk and cream, berries in their season, fruits, delicate cakes and home made bread and butter. Everything is scrupulously neat and dainty and the home comfort that pervades the place has made it a popular resort for driving parties of ladies, both in summer and winter. Coffee and boullion are added to the articles offered in the winter.

Though not exactly in the line of plants and flowers, I am going to give the recipe for the boullion made by this woman, for the benefit of any one who may wish to make it as a means of profit:

Supply yourself with a large, granite-ware soup kettle and use it for nothing else but soup. Buy of your butcher a quantity of bones and the cheaper parts of the meat—veal, beef and mutton or fresh pork. Break the bones, place them on the bottom of the kettle with the meat on top of them; half fill the kettle with cold water and let it simmer gently all day. Remove the bones and fibre of the meat and strain through cheese cloth, season with salt and pour into pint bowls or jars. When this is cold you will have a clear, amber jelly that will easily retail at twenty-five cents a pint. To serve, take a tablespoonful of this jelly, place in a small cup and pour over it boiling water till you have the desired strength, using more of the jelly if necessary. A cup of this wth two or three wafers will sell for ten cents, and you will make about one hundred per cent upon your outlay, counting time and fire.

To return to the plants: One young woman gathered from the woods near her home last year five hundred small ferns and retailed them in a neighboring town for five cents apiece. Including the time spent in gathering them, she spent four days at this and made twenty-five dollars, her expenses being absolutely nothing. This year she expects to do a larger business by hiring a boy to assist her in gathering and delivering the plants.

Merry-Go-Rounds.

"My Dear Miss Prudence:—The fact that some one suggested the name of "El Homo," as a story teller, is my excuse for my coming again. The mention reminded me that I ought to take, at least, one step in the pathway of reform and show my continued desire to follow our motto. Hence this letter:

Happy thoughts well put are oftimes stepping-stones to higher things. We scarcely realize how small an effort on our part is required to brush aside the gathering clouds of unrest and disappointment which gather to divert the way of the weary traveler in this world. A hearty grasp of the hand with a sympathizing glance and a "well done," or, "I think you are capable of better things"—are the foundations of many a successful and happy life. The greatest incentive to our ambition is the knowledge that something definite is expected of us and that some one has faith that we can, and will, accomplish what is set for us to do in the economy of nature.

It is a long journey from my lonely Granger-life to that of my ideal, and I come seeking the comfort and help I always receive from the cheery words of the M. G. R.'s.

From my window I behold with admiration the setting of the sun. Flushed from his long journey through the heavens he sinks to rest amid the billowy down of pink and scarlet clouds, now turning them to crimson as he sends forth his last rays like uplifted arms pronouncing a benediction ere he draws the coverlid of darkness o'er a weary land, while he passes on to peer through the misty clouds on another world, and to cheer by his coming the heart of those who have kept a weary vigil.

Perhaps you have forgotten that "An Old Dominion Girl" some time ago asked for admission to your circle. Well, I am that girl and can say that I was very glad to be accepted. I do not as a general thing believe in making many promises, thinking it better to make a few and keep them, but I shall endeavor to do all I can to live up to our motto.

To "Faithful Annie," I wish to say cheer up, and remember that there is a silver lining to every cloud, no matter how dark it may look, and that we cannot know what is best for us to do, or to endure, but that there is One who does know and who will some time let us see that His way for us was the best.

I think that "Oregon Bach" was very unkind to suggest that some of the girls would listen only out of politeness. He must have a poor opinion of girls. I am sure I do not, for one, think it childish or foolish to love a good man—not every man, but a good one.

Thanks, Bro. Jonathan for your suggestion. I shall look forward with pleasure to the "story day," but am glad we are not to lose our dear, friendly letters.

Miss Prudence will say to this Old Dominion girl that the personal request she makes has been refused so many times that it would not answer to grant it now. But she thanks her for the kindly thought.

"Uniceeti" and "Lena Rivers" stepped in just long enough to leave their list of names for the story writers. Had it been possible, the Chaperone would have detained them, but could only have the comfort of a promise from them to come again soon.

The list to date includes forty-one names; those having four or more votes are New England Girl, Em T. Head, Bro. Jonathan, John, Jr., Zack Stubbs, Lancelot, Phrenologist, Isabel, Oregon Bach, Illi Nois, Make Haste, Buckeye Schoolmistress. These twelve will please prepare themselves to entertain the M. G. R.'s in the order in which their names come; this will insure us a story for a twelvemonth, dating from April 1st, when New England Girl will have the floor.

The stories can be written and sent in as soon as you please and will be kept until the proper date. It will be an excellent idea to send them as soon as possible to prevent their loss by any accident or change of residence of the writer. Sometimes, you know, when people are married—for instance—they forget to come to the M. G. R. meetings, and if their manuscript is safely in the hands of the editor before such a thing should happen, we shall still have the story.

Keep the list of dates and if anything should occur that one cannot fill the engagement let him, or her, notify Miss Prudence at once so the place can be filled from the list in her possession. N. B.—No common excuse will be accepted.

"Drusilla," Va.—I shall make an effort to-day to get through the deep mud and make a brief call upon my M. G. R. friends. I am very glad to be with you again, though there have been many changes since my last visit; some have finished their work here and gone to their reward and many are married, but there are still some of the old familiar faces present at our meetings, and the new ones are very welcome.

We have had a warmer winter in this section than usual, the thermometer registering below zero but once. We have had much rain and a "right smart" of snow. I enjoyed "Cricket's" letter and hope we shall hear from her again.

The badge for which Drusilla sent, was forwarded to her last week.

In response to the suggestion of Broncho Pill, Mountain Sister, Ark., sends the following: I was born in West Virginia in a little cottage on the banks of a river. When I was five years old we moved to Missouri, and, after a residence of eighteen months came to this place where my home has been ever since.

My strongest memory of Virginia is of balmy summer days and of picking green berries in their season. In Missouri, it is of a sultry afternoon followed by a stormy night. Of Arkansas I will say that the romances you read about the inhabitants do not apply in the least to the people in this section. "Pass it on, pass it on."

For Faithful Annie, I have great sympathy, and to those who mourn for "Peggy Short" let me say that sometimes death is not the unkindest message from God. I have had an experience that taught me this. After watching for days and nights by the bedside of a darling child and seeing him suffer, I could only love God more than ever when he took the dear sufferer to himself, away from the pain. When I hear any one say that such things are impossible with a merciful God, I think that perhaps if we knew what would have been the fate of that child had it lived, we would have had no words with which to have expressed our thankfulness that he was taken from us, both for his sake and our own. Surely President McKinley was right when he said, "God's way is best."

Miss Prudence does not wish to set up opposition to the Wonder Column, but who can answer her these questions? Why will any one write to ask for admission to the M. G. R. and not give their name? Why will they—after these years of explanation—write with a pencil and on both sides of the paper and then ask Miss Prudence to "correct all mistakes and print the letter in the next issue of The Blade?" Why will they continue to tell her that they "wrote in haste and did not have time to correct their spelling?" Why will dear little girls who have nothing whatever to say, and not the least idea of how to say it, persist in asking for admittance when they are "only ten, or twelve years of age" and "just in the third grade," and why will strangers persist in asking the Chaperone for the addresses of her girls and boys, simply that they may open a private correspondence with them? It is not strange that any one should wish to correspond with such bright girls, but the strangeness lies in the idea that Miss Prudence is so careless of those who have grown to her in these years of companionship, as to be willing to give their addresses to a stranger.

Banner Puzzler

For February.

Solutions—Illi Nois, New Work—W. P. F.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in 1790, entered early at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1814. In 1828 he was elected professor of mathematics in his own college, an office he held for 11 years. Among his writings was an extremely correct and well-arranged Table of Logarithms, published in London in 1834. In order to secure perfect accuracy in getting up these tables on a large scale, he con- [illegible] on a machine, and with this purpose in view, visited many of the machine establishments and manufactories both in Great Britain and on the continent; but though these visits gave him much data for his numerous works, his calculating machine was never completed. He died October 18, 1871.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X

1.—A drink offering; a libation.
2.—Inversely conical.
3.—The lachrymal sinus.
4.—Acuteness of sight.
5.—Tribute; rent.
6.—A European singing bird.
7.—Insalubrious.

Primals down, give the name of the botanist of the Bible; centrals up, the zoologist of the Bible; finals of my 3rd, 4th, 2nd and 1st, the descendants of a common ancestor, finals of my 6th, 7th and 5th, give the nom. of a Puzzler.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Three trees, 30, 40 and 50 ft. high respectively, stand perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, exactly 60 ft. apart. A fourth tree stands at such a distance that if it should fall toward either of the other three its top would exactly reach the top of the tree towards which it fell. What is the height of the fourth tree, and what is the distance from its center to the centers of each of the other three?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 16 letters. My 4-12-10-9 is a city of Judah; my 2-8 3-16-5-14 6 was sent before the children of Israel; my 11-7-15-12-1 is some money. My whole will give the age of the writer.

NEWT.

5.—QUERY.

What battle placed the Bourbons on the throne of France?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote
"He who throws the dice of destiny,
Though with a sportive and unthinking hand,
Must bide the issue, be it life or death."

MINNEHAHA.

Answers to Puzzles of March 20.

1.—Geoffrey Chaucer.
2.—9 1-3 hours. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming diamond: C, mew, nacre, sloop, ape, S. Centrals, down and across: Cecrops.
4.—"Full souls are double mirrors, making still
An endless vista of fair things before,
Repented things behind."
5.—"Utopia" was originally written in Latin by Sir Thomas More, in 1516, afterward translated into English by Bishop Burnet. The word is from the Greek roots signifying "no place," and the poem described an imaginary island where, because of wise legislation, the people were entirely free from the usual cares that harass and miseries that torment the human family.
6.—Adelaide Proctor wrote:
"Blessed are they who die for God,
And earn the martyr's crown of light;
Yet she who lives for God may be
A greater conqueror in His sight."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., F. E. Perry, and Josiah A[illegible].

E. M. Slifer, solution must accompany all puzzles intended for this column.

F. E. Perry, your communication was forwarded as you desired.

The solution of the problem answered to-day is as follows: 280 divided by 10 equals 28, the number of gallons required per hour to fill the tank; 280 divided by 7 equals 40, the number of gallons required per hour to empty the tank; 40 minus 28 equals 12, the difference between these two; 28 times 4 equals 112, the number of gallons in cistern after the supply pipe has been running 4 hours; 112 divided by 12 equals 9 1-3 hours, the time required to empty it after both pipes have been opened.

Only One Way Is Right.

"My boy," said Uncle Hiram once, while giving me advice,
"The saw that doesn't wabble is the one that cuts the ice.
The saw that close applies itself, within its narrow groove,
Will soon or late fulfill its work by keeping on the move.
When halfway through, temptation may beset it, like as not,
To leave the place that seemeth hard and seek a thinner spot;
But shifting saws will learn, at length, when failure they invite:
There's many a way o' doin' things, but only one way's right!

"And bear in mind, my boy, through life, if tempted tasks to shirk,
Success is but a second crop, the aftermath of Work.
A lubricator tried and true is Perserverance Oil,
And Fortune's smile is rarely won except by honest toil.
A safe cross-cut to Fame or Wealth has never yet been found.
The men upon the heights to-day are those who've gone around
The longest way, inspired by the saying, somewhat trite:
There's many a way o' doin' things, but only one way's right."

I knew my Uncle Hiram had achievement's summit reached;
I knew him as an honest man who practiced what he preached—
And so I paid the lesson heed, and rapt attention gave,
When in an added afterthought, he said: "My boy, be brave!
Act well your part; tenaciously to one straight course adhere;
Though men declare you're in a rut—work on, and never fear;
You'll realize, when you, at length, have reached achievement's height:
There's many a way o' doin' things, but only one way's right!"

—Roy Farrell Green, in April Success.

The Supper Maisie Cooked.

One night when Maisie was eight years old, she returned home from a long visit to her grandmother. In the morning her pap called her to come outdoors with him to see something brand, span new. What do you suppose it was? In the yard stood the cunningest little house you ever saw, with four windows, a door, a chimney and a scrap of a doorstep.

"What is it, papa?" asked Maisie in astonishment. "It is too little for a stable, and too big for a dog kennel."

"It isn't too big or too little for a small girl, is it?" asked papa.

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried Maisie. "You don't mean, you dear old papa, that it is a playhouse—for me?"

"That is exactly what it is," laughed papa; "a surprise playhouse. You know I wrote you not to come home for two days longer. That was because the carpenter did not get it finished in time."

MAISIE BUILDING A FIRE IN HER STOVE.
From Good Housekeeping.

"Oh, oh, oh," cried Maisie again when her papa unlocked the door and led her in. The playhouse was even nicer indoors than out. It was beautifully sheathed with brown wood. At one end stood a little shining stove. A wood fire was crackling in it, and in a basket were heaped nice dry sticks of wood. There was the loveliest white enamel sink with everything about it that Maisie's mamma had in the kitchen, a brilliant new dish-pan and wire strainer, a long-handled dipper, a towel rack with a snowy fresh towel, and all sorts of little things, like a vegetable knife, measuring cup, egg beater and strainer. Two cupboards filled the corners by the stove. In one there was a set of pretty dishes; not dolly dishes, you understand, but real dishes with bachelor buttons all over them. There were knives and forks and spoons and tumblers, and tablecloth and napkins, and even little glass preserve dishes. In the bottom shelves there were nice granite pots and pans, everything new and fresh and lovely. Beside one window was a little folding table to cook at, and at the end of the room was a dining table all shiny with varnish. Mamma had come into the playhouse now, and she asked eagerly: "Well, how does Maisie like it all, papa?"

Maisie turned and threw her arms about her mother's neck. "Oh, mamma, I've thought about playhouses lots and lots of times, and dreamed about them, but I never thought or dreamed of anything half as lovely as this. I shall just love it!" cried the little girl.

Mamma looked down into the shining eyes. "And I'll tell my little girl what I want in return," she said. "I want her to grow up a fine little housekeeper, to love housework and keep everything just as neat and nice in this little kitchen as it is in the big one in the house."

At noon five people found invitations on their plates. They were mamma, papa and big brother Dan, and uncle and aunt next door. The invitations read:

Miss Maisie Hunter begs the pleasure of your company for supper, at [illegible] in the little house in the yard. R. S. V. P.

All the R. S. V. P.'s said "Yes," and what a busy afternoon Maisie did have! She had taken lots of lessons of her mamma in the big kitchen, so she got supper all alone, except that mamma ran in once in a while just to find out if there was any perplexity to be solved. The menu was pinned up over the sink and two recipes printed in mamma's very best printing hung beside it. Here was the bill of fare:

Frizzled beef on toast
Saratoga chips
Tea Olives
Orange and banana shortcake

One recipe read:

From half a pound of dried beef pick off the skin and fat and shred it into little bits. Cover with hot water, let it stand ten minutes, then drain. Put two cups of rich milk in the double boiler, set it on to scald and mix three tablespoons of flour with cold milk. Add this to the milk and stir till quite smooth, then put in the beef and let it cook five minutes. Pour over triangles of toast laid on a platter.

The other recipe for shortcake said:

Put two cups of flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, half a teaspoon of salt and two teaspoons of sugar in a sifter. Sift into a bowl, then rub in four tablespoons of butter and wet with three-quarters of a cup of milk. Turn out on a floured board and cut into two pieces. Roll each one out as round as possible. Put one in a pie plate and spread with soft butter, then put the other round on top. Set it in the oven to bake. While it bakes cut up four oranges and four bananas and cover with powdered sugar. Put the fruit between on top of the shortcake.

You ought to have seen Maisie's table. It looked beautiful, with a vase of golden daffodils in the centre and all the good things around just hot from the oven. How surprised everybody was when they discovered that mamma didn't help, not even one little bit. Papa was the most surprised and delighted of all. He said that one supper paid for all he had spent on the playhouse and that he would just love to eat in a kitchen—especially Maisie's kitchen—all the rest of his life.
—From Good Housekeeping for April.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"I find Heiskell's Ointment one of the greatest remedies for skin diseases I have ever used."—Nellie M. Burdette, 129 Lovell St., Charleston, West Va.

CECIL RHODES DEAD.

Sketch of the Career of the Great Empire-Builder.

Capetown, March 26.—Cecil Rhodes is dead.

Mr. Rhodes died peacefully at 5:57 p. m. He had slept again during the afternoon, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength perceptibly diminished until he passed away in the evening.

London, March 26.—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as no great surprise to those who saw anything of him during his last visit to London during the winter. Whether it was due to his experiences during the long siege of Kimberley, or the accumulated anxieties regarding the war in South Africa, with an accompanying change of public feeling in England towards him, there is no doubt that he was almost completely broken down within the last two years.

CECIL RHODES.

Even his appearance changed. His once finely chisel face had become bloated and his always huge frame filled out until he became so stout as to make walking a matter of difficulty. He was frequently attacked with severe heart troubles, during which he exhibited the stoicism which marked his extraordinary career. Nor did he allow his bodily ailments to interfere with business. Among his associates in the city he never mentioned them, nor did he permit them to be mentioned to him. Up to the last Mr. Rhodes kept a firm grip on all those vast South African interests created and controlled by him. Except that he was more irritable and more dictatorial there was no outward change in his method of handling men, millions and empires. Towards the social side of life, however, he soured visibly. Once his day's work at the offices of the British Chartered South African Company was over he shut himself up from the curious in an unfrequented London hotel, where he utterly denied himself to all except half a dozen favored intimates. Dr. Jameson was his constant companion. Indeed, none of Dr. Jameson's indiscretions ever affected the warm friendship existing between the two men. They could be seen in the park in the morning taking solitary rides on horses, never breaking out from a walk, the cynosure of all eyes, yet severely unobservant of hundreds of London's political and social leaders who had the right to a bowing acquaintanceship. More especially did Mr. Rhodes shun the present government leaders. He bitterly expressed his contempt of British army methods in South Africa and probably never quite forgave Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner for not consulting him or endeavoring to utilize the powerful financial-political machine which Mr. Rhodes undoubtedly manipulated over the whole of South Africa. With an increasing irascibility, which he did not hesitate to vent on duke or plebian who crossed his path, he grew more and more restless as the end of his life drew near. He was never contented to stay long in one place. His closing days devolving into an unceasing, purposeless quest of change of scene. During his recent trip to Egypt this was particularly noticeable. He rushed from place to place, as if with the only object of upsetting his own plans. Then he suddenly returned to England.

Owing to the very great success of the DeBeers mines, the British Chartered South African Company and other great South African ventures, Rhodes fortune had been steadily accumulating. He lost money over the war, but what inroads that made must have been trifling compared with the many millions he possessed. He never lost his openhanded, but somewhat reckless methods of handling money. Not long ago he walked into the office of one of his confidential subordinates and threw down a bundle of notes, bonds, etc., saying: 'Invest these for me,' and went out waiting to have them looked at Inspection revealed the fact that they amounted to more than a million pounds sterling. How they were invested Mr. Rhodes never knew, or cared for months later, as that night he went off on one of his wandering tours and refused to allow himself to be bothered with the details of the investment of his millions until he returned to England.

New York, March 26.—John Hays Hammond, who was for many years, and up to the time of the death of Cecil Rhodes, intimately connected with him in the development of South Africa, was consulting engineer of the British South Africa Chartered Company and the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, in which Mr. Rhodes held important interests, had this to say of Mr. Rhodes:

"Mr. Rhodes, whose sun went down when it was yet day, died in the 47th year of his age. He leaves no posterity, but leaves his name on the map of Africa (Rhodesia) sponsor for a commonwealth nearly as large as our Western states. Had he lived he would have devoted the remaining years of his life and would have spent every dollar of his fortune in equipping that commonwealth.

"Unfortunately his character has been misunderstood in America. Judged by American standards Mr. Rhodes was truly a great man. He was not only a great empire builder, but also a captain of industry. He is often represented as a shifty, unscrupulous financier, in league with capitalists to coax the Transvaal into a hopeless war in order to steal the mines of the country. He is also often represented as giving his entire life to the amassing of large wealth and ready to employ the most unscrupulous methods to that end. But by even the most bitter of his enemies conversant with the facts such allegations are repudiated.

"The truth is, that Rhodes cared little for money beyond the power it gave him to assist in the development of South Africa. From a most intimate connection with him in his business enterprises I am able to state that his methods of finance were not only scrupulously honorable, but were characterized by unusual liberality. He was known to South Africans as a man of unbounded generosity and one on whom they could depend for the furtherance of any deserving local enterprise or worthy charity.

"Rhodes had his defects and faults, but these will not obscure the glory of his name. Great men, it is said, are made of faults. Of one thing there can be no doubt, that Rhodes' ideals were pure and lofty; and I believe that history will deal rather with his ideals than with his achievements and methods; and that he will therefore rank high among the great men of the nineteenth century. Cecil Rhodes found in the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius many inspirations for his own career. Until the unfortunate Jameson raid, for which he has received far more blame than he deserved, as history will prove, he was very popular with the Dutch of South Africa.

"Within a very short time there would have been a revulsion of feeling, and strange as it may sound to-day Rhodes would have been able to re-establish his influence with the Dutch; and he would have been quick to take advantage of the situation and would have passed into history as the great pacificator of South Africa. This estimate of Rhodes is shared even to-day by many of the progressive Dutchmen in the country."

RHODES' FORTUNE.

London, March 29.—The Daily Mail says it is in a position to assert that the late Cecil Rhodes left the bulk of his fortune, except some personal and family bequests, to the promotion of his vast imperial plan of education. This project embraces every land where the union jack flies. Its purpose is the intellectual betterment of the British race throughout the world, and the fostering of the imperial sentiment.

The Daily Mail adds that this idea of better fitting "younger Britain" to cope successfully with rival nationalities, was long a dominant scheme with Cecil Rhodes, but that even his closest friends little imagined the absorbing hold it had upon him until this was disclosed by the terms of his will.

The details of this plan of education will be made public in a few days.

Cecil Rhodes left the Dalham Hall estate at Newmarket to his brother, Col. Francis W. Rhodes. The estate was purchased by Cecil Rhodes last December.

A financial authority of the Daily Telegraph estimates Mr. Rhodes' fortune at over $15,000,000, and, in a forecast of the future of Rhodesia, draws a curious comparison between the agricultural possibilities of that country and those of Iowa. The selection of Iowa is due to the fact that Robert Benson, a director and leading spirit of a land company of Iowa, is now a director of the Chartered Trust Company, and is otherwise largely interested in Mr. Rhodes' territories. It is said that a network of farms will be started in Rhodesia on the American plan.

WRONG NEGRO BURNED.

Savannah, Ga., March 31.—It is possible that in the search for Richard Young, the negro wanted for the murder of Dower Fountain in the southern part of the county, a negro now unknown has been caught by a posse and burned.

The only tangible evidence that a crime of this character has been committed to blacken the history of Chatham county, which, so far, has never had a lynching, is the fact that a bright light was seen in the swamp in the direction a posse went Friday night, and the statement of some of the members of the possee that they were satisfied with their night's work.

No report has been made to the authorities of a negro being burned, and the officers of the law and the relatives of the dead man are still searching for Richard Young. If the relatives catch him first there may be a confirmation of the rumors now being so generally discussed.

It was reported yesterday that the charred remains of Richard Young had been brought to the home of his mother in Savannah, but the latter said she had not seen her boy for a week. She admitted hearing the report that he had been burned alive.

The murder of Dower Fountain has aroused the neighborhood in which he lived, because it was the third or fourth of its kind, except that arson had followed murder and robbery in the other cases.

Fountain was awakened Thursday night by some one striking him on the head with a bludgeon. He was beaten so badly that he died, and his mother was struck in the head with an axe, but will recover. Before dying Fountain said his assailants were Richard Young and James Stewart, two negroes. Steware was caught, but denies his guilt.

MARRIED IN PRISON.

New York, March 31.—Albert T. Patrick, convicted last week of murder in the first degree, for plotting the death of Millionaire Wm. M. Rice, and now awaiting the death sentence, and Mrs. Addie L. Francis have become husband and wife in the matron's room of the Tombs, according to the American and Journal.

A penstroke did it, despite all measures taken to prevent.

The arrangements were so perfectly made, so secretly planned, and so ably executed, that not until the marriage was irrevocably complete were Patrick's guards cognizant that it was even intended.

The fact that Commissioner of Correction Hynes had declared his opposition to a marriage between the prisoner and the woman who has been so faithful to him during his long incarceration, and the exhausting tension of the long drawn out trial, made the Tombs officials more alert to prevent a marriage in the prison.

The marriage is said to have been accomplished, however, while the matron was present. The latter, however, was so much preoccupied attending to the linen and other duties that she was unaware of what was going on.

Mrs. Francis, accompanied by her attorney, her sister, and Patrick's father, called at the Tombs, and asked for a conference with the prisoner. He was escorted to the matron's room, and after a few moments the guard is said to have stepped outside. It is said the wedding contracts were signed by Patrick and Mrs. Francis in duplicate.

Under a law enacted by the legislature a year ago, this form of marriage is lawful when the signing of the contract is witnessed by two persons. To perfect the ceremony it is only necessary to file a copy of the contract with a magistrate within six months.

MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

London, March 29.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times cables that Paul Lessar, the Russian minister to China, and Prince Ching, president of the Chinese foreign office, have agreed upon the main conditions of the Manchurian convention and that the early signing of the agreement is expected.

The evacuation of three provinces is to be carried out in three successive periods of six months from the signing of the convention. Various vague conditions, such as "if the state of the country permits," are to be excluded from the agreement, it is stipulated that the convention must be ratified within three months from the time it is signed.

The correspondent says that China is inclined to concede to Germany's demand for the extension of the railway from Tsinan-Fu, in Shan Tung province, across the Grand canal at Te Chau to Chang Ting, on the Pekin-Hankow line.

CUBAN MESSAGE

Sent to Congress by Pres. Roosevelt.

Washington, March 27.—The President this afternoon sent to congress the following message recommending provision for diplomatic and consular representation in Cuba:

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the congress timely consideration of measures for maintaining diplomatic and consular representatives in Cuba and for carrying out the provisions of the act asking appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, approved on March 2, 1901, reading as follows:

"Provided further, that in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled, 'for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba,' demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to 'use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect,' the President is hereby authorized to 'leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people' so soon as a government shall have been established in said island, under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

I.

That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or by military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

II.

That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

III.

That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

IV.

That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

V.

That the government of Cuba will execute, and, as far as necessary, extend the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

VI.

That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

VII.

That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States land snecessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

VIII.

That by way of further assurances the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

The people of Cuba having framed a constitution embracing the foregoing requirements, and having elected a president who is soon to take office, the time is near for the fulfillment of the pledge of the United States to leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people. I am advised by the secretary of war that it is now expected that the installation of the government of Cuba and the termination of the military occupation of that island by the United States will take place on May 20 next.

It is necessary and appropriate that the establishment of international relations with the government of Cuba should coincide with its inauguration, as well as to provide a channel for the conduct of diplomatic relations with the new state as to open the path for the immediate negotiation of conventional agreemnts ti carry out the provisions of th eact above quoted. It is also advisable that consular representation be established without delay at the principal Cuban ports in order that commerce with the island may be conducted with due regard to the formalities prescribed by the revenue and navigation statutes of the United States and that American citizens in Cuba may have the customary local resorts open to them for their business needs and, the case arising, for the protection of their rights.

I therefore recommend that provision be forthwith made and the salaries appropriated, to be immediately available for

A—Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba, $10,000.

B—Secretary of the legation, $2,000.

C—Second secretary of the legation, $1,500.

D—Consul general at Havana, $5,000.

E—Consuls at Cienfugas, $3,000; Santiago De Cuba, $3,000.

I do not recommend the present restoration of the consulates formerly maintained at Baracoa, Cardenas, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Sagua La Grande and San Juan De Los Remedios.

The commercial interests at these ports heretofore have not been large. The consular fees collected there during the fiscal year 1896-97, aggregated $752.10.

It is believed that the actual needs of the six offices named can be efficiently subserved by agents under the three principal consular offices, until events may show the necessity of erecting a full consulate at any point.

The commercial and political conditions in the island of Cuba while under the Spanish crown, afford little basis for estimating the local development of intercourse with this country under the influence of the new relations which have been created by the achievement of Cuban independence, and which are to be broadened and strengthened in every proper way by conventional pacts with the Cubans and by wise and beneficient legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries, if the great task we accepted in 1898, is to be fittingly accomplished.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, Washington, March 27, 1902.

Col. Grimm, accused of selling Russian military secrets, placed in close confinement at St. Petersburg.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

JONES DEFEATED.

Senator From Arkansas Turned Down by J. P. Clarke.

Little Rock, Ark., March 31.—Following his time honored custom of never admitting his defeat, Senator James K. Jones and his followers refuse to admit that he was overwhelmingly defeated in the Arkansas primaries, but there is no doubt that he was.

J. P. CLARK.

Returns received indicate that the ex-governor has carried the following additional counties: Deshe, Mississippi, Grant, Ouchita, Pike, Saline, Howard and Prairie. A telegram says it will take the official count to determine the result in Clay county.

These counties, added to those already conceded to Governor Clarke, give him seventy-five votes on joint ballot, which is eight more than necessary to elect. Several other counties are still in doubt and are claimed by both parties. Governor Clarke says he has placed every doubtful county in the Jones column and he is still elected by a good majority. Several of the doubtful counties, the governor says, will be placed to his credit when the complete returns come in.

At former Governor Clarke's headquarters it is claimed by his friends that he will have at least eighty-six members in the legislature, or nineteen more than necessary on joint ballot to elect a United States senator.

Senator Jones left yesterday for his home at Hope. He will join Mrs. Jones at that place to-day and leave this afternoon for Washington. Before leaving Little Rock he said he had no statement to make further than to say he did not think that sufficient returns had been received to warrant a positive statement, as he concluded the contest was very close.

Several of the senator's friends expressed the opinion that the senator had won by three majority. Gov. Clarke carried the city of Little Rock by 688 votes and won in this county by 1,200.

Governor James P. Clarke occupied the gubernatorial chair of Arkansas from 1895 to 1897. Since his retirement from office he has practiced law in Little Rock. His political career began in 1886, when he was elected to the state legislature. He became president of the state senate in 1891, and was elected attorney general on the Democratic ticket in 1892. He declined a second term in this office to become a candidate for governor. He was elected after a contest notable in the political history of the state. He was born in Yazoo City, Miss., 1854. Senator Jones has been a factor in Arkansas politics since 1873. In 1885 he was elected to the United States senate, and was re-elected in 1890 and 1897. He acted as chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Democratic convention in 1896, and was afterward elected chairman of the national committee. He served in the same capacity at the Kansas City convention in 1900, and was again chosen as national chairman. He was born in Mississippi and is a confederate veteran.

Governor Davis has been renominated by a large majority; he defeated Col. E. W. Rector in more than two-thirds of the seventy-five counties. He carried Little Rock by 289.

Refuses to Talk.

Lincoln, Neb., March 31.—W. J. Bryan declined to be interviewed on the defeat of Democratic Chairman Jones in his canvass for re-election to the senate from Arkansas. Mr. Bryan is known to take the position that as Senator Jones and former Governor Clarke are both Democrats, representing the same ideas of party policy, the contest is one of men, not principles. He said he would have no comment to make on the fight and its results.

AGUINALDO IN COURT AS A WITNESS

Manila, March 31.—Aguinaldo, with Gen. Chaffee's permission, was in court to-day, in answer to a subpoena calling upon him to testify in the suit brought against Senor Valdez, the editor of a Spanish weekly paper here, by two Filipino members of the United States Philippine commission (Dr. Pardo de Tavera, former president of the Liberal party, and Bonite Legarda), but his evidence was not allowed on the ground that the truth of the article complained of was immaterial. Dr. Tavera and Legarda were also not called for the same reason.

TO UNITE LUTHERANS

Four General Bodies and 20 Independent Synods All Accept Augsburg Confession.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 1.—The adoption of a common tongue is expected to reduce the twenty-four Lutheran churches in America to one. Action to this end is expected to be taken in the Lutheran conference which opened here to-day.

This is the second general conference of Lutherans held in this country and the meeting is regarded as a further step toward harmony and concert of effort in the church. Although differences of tongue and customs have divided the Lutheran church in America into four general bodies and twenty independent synods, there is yet a perfect harmony of faith. All Lutherans accept the Augsburg confession as their standard of confessional Lutheranism.

In line with the movement toward the adoption of a common tongue and the consequent maintenance of one Lutheran church the discussion at this general conference is conducted in English and aimed to show the points of contact in faith.

Most of the sessions will be presided over by Rev. Dr. W. M. Hamma, of Washington, a former president of the General Synod. Union is not talked about, but rather the common purpose of Lutheranism in America. Among the speakers are Rev. L. L. Smith, of Strasburg, Va., the Rev. Dr. John A. Hall, of Canton, Ohio, Rev. F. H. Knubel, of New York, and Prof. Jacob Fry, of this city. A social reception will be tendered by the Lutheran Union. The session continues three days.

FLOODS AND STORMS

Great Damage Done in Many Sections of the Country.

Chattanooga, March 29.—Harriman, Tenn., has been almost destroyed by flood. The damage is over a quarter million dollars. Several lives are reported lost.

Harriman was destroyed by the flood, on account of the overflow of the Emery river. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. It is reported that two lives were lost and many more are supposed to have been drowned. It is estimated that from forty to fifty houses at Oakdale and Harriman were washed away.

The tunnel at Junction, on the Cincinnati Southern railway, fell in. The plant of the Vestel Lumber company was destroyed, the Hoe and Tool company was badly damaged, the planing mill is wrecked and the tannery suffered heavily. The floating lumber, houses and debris knocked down a part of the bridge and washed it away. The loss to Harriman is extremely heavy. Telephone lines are greatly damaged.

The storm last night raged in this city and section furiously for a short while, the rainfall being phenomenal, almost amounting to a cloudburst, accompanied by lightning. Local electric lines were obstructed in their operations for a few hours, telegraph lines were blown down and for the space of an hour there was the greatest anxiety for life and property. To-day there are no evidences of the storm in this city and the skies are clear.

Railroad wires along all lines are down, and the reports received here to-day are very meagre. The bridge on the main line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad at Mammoth Ford, between Nashville and Tullahoma, is washed away and no trains are operating on that road to-day. There were also several washouts on the road. Trains which left here for Nashville last night went as far as Tullahoma and turned back, arriving here this morning.

It is given out to-day that nearly 8,000 feet of track in the vicinity of LaFayette, Ga. on the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern railway, is washed away, and that several hundred feet of the Cincinnati Southern track near Graysville, Tenn., suffered a like fate.

Heavy damage to the town of Murfreesboro, Tenn., by cyclone, is reported but telephone and telegraph wires are down and no direct details have been obtained here.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 29.—A special to the Sentinel from Coal Creek, in the mining district, says that town was partially flooded last night by high waters in creeks. Many people had to leave their homes in which water was rising. Three bridges on the railroad to the coal mines were damaged so that trains cannot pass over them. Heavy washouts occurred in the main line on the Knoxville & Ohio branch of the Southern railway between Jellico and Coal Creek, delaying all traffic between Louisville and Knoxville.

Gadsden, Ala., March 29.—The hardest rain in years fell last night. Some sections of the city are under water from two to four feet deep this morning. The city was in darkness all night, the power house being flooded. The damage to crops is very great.

Rome, Ga., March 29.—Two washouts are reported this morning on the Atlanta division of the Southern railway near Silver Creek. Great damage was done to farms by last night's tremendous rainfall.

DAMAGE TO CHURCHES.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 31.—The damage yesterday by the storm will probably reach several hundreds of thousands of dollars. The effects of the wind can be seen on all sides to-day, houses, churches, and many large plants unroofed, bridges partially dismantled, fences and trees down and trolley, telegraph, telephone and fire alarm wires prostrated.

A remarkable feature of the storm was the number of churches that were injured. In Pittsburg and Allegheny and the immediate vicinity, eleven houses of worship were more or less wrecked, but in only one of them, the Knoxville Presbyterian church, did any casualties result. At the latter place, through the chimney coming through the roof, 35 persons were injured.

The local churches damaged are: St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal, Bellefield Presbyterian, St. John The Evangelist Roman Catholic and Eighth Street Temple of Pittsburg; African Methodist Episcopal and St. Wonclaus' Bohemian Roman Catholic, of Allegheny; First English Lutheran and United Presbyterian, of Braddock; Knoxville Presbyterian; St. Mary's Catholic, McKees Rocks, and Robinson Run United Presbyterian church, McDonald, Pa.

The casualties as far as have been learned will not number more than 60 people injured, of whom five or six are likely to die.

These probably fatally hurt were injured at the Knoxville Presbyterian church, and the Robinson Run United Presbyterian church, McDonald.

The linemen in the employ of the different telegraph and telephone companies and the bureau of fire and lighting were busy all night geeting the system in working order. Lines were down in all directions, but the men at work repairing the damage expected to have the lines in working order before night.

A peculiar feature of the storm was that the weather bureau record showed only a maximum velocity of wind of 36 miles an hour. Col. Frank Ridgway, chief of the Pittsburg weather bureau, says it was only a squall likely to occur at any time this season of the year. The conditions were cyclonic. The weather to-day is blustery and snowy, high winds still prevail, but the velocity is not strong enough to do any more damage. Dispatches from surrounding towns in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia report heavy damage from the storm, but no fatalities.

At the time the storm struck the Knoxville Presbyterian church in Knoxville there was a large congregation present. While the minister was in the midst of his sermon a particularly strong gust of wind blew over the large chimney and lifted a portion of the building. The bricks from the chimney crashed through the roof and carried a huge piece of the hardwood ceiling, measuring about 40x20 feet, down upon the worshipers in the house. An indescribable panic ensued, and a frantic rush was made for the doors and windows. The excitement was soon quieted, and the work of rescue begun. At least forty persons were caught by the wreckage, and more or less hurt.

As Rev. J. W. English, pastor of the Robison Run United Presbyterian church, near McDonald, was raising his arms to pronounce the benediction, lightning struck the church spire and it toppled upon the roof, crushing it and injuring a number of worshipers, two of whom will die.

The spire and part of the roof of the United Presbyterian church at McDonald were torn off, and the building was considerably damaged, but no one was injured.

The Noblestown Presbyterian church also was unroofed, but the congregation escaped injury.

At the United Presbyterian church in Jamestown, near Greenville, the congregation became uneasy at the approach of the storm, but the pastor, Rev. J. M. Jamison, continued the services. All of a sudden there was a terrific crash and part of the south end of the church crashed in, burying the minister beneath bricks and timbers. The men of the congregation rushed to the pulpit, and when the stricken minister was removed from the debris it was found he had received injuries. His jaw was broken, and the temporal bone crushed.

PHILIPPINE BILL.

Provisions of the Measure--Silly Attitude of Democrats.

Washington, March 31.—The senate committee on the Philippines to-day completed consideration of the bill prescribing a form of government for the Philippine islands and authorized Senator Lodge to report it to the senate, after voting down the Democratic substitute by a party vote. The amendment providing for a census of the population of the islands is as follows:

"That whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine islands shall have ceased and a condition of complete peace shall have been established therein the facts shall be certified to the President by the Philippine commission, the President, upon being satisfied thereof, shall order a census of the Philippine islands to be taken, such census in its inquiries relating to population shall take and make, so far as practicable, full report for all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, race or tribe, whether native or foreign-born; literacy in Spanish, native dialect or language, or in English, school attendance and ownership of homes, and such other information separately for each island, each province and municipality or other civil division, needful to inform the President and Congress concerning the capacity, fitness and readiness of all the people of the Philippine islands, and of particular provinces and municipalities and other civil divisions for the establishment and maintenance in the Philippine islands, or certain of them, of a permanent popular representative government.

"After the completion of the census the Philippine committee is requested to report fully to the President and Congress their recommendations based on such census and upon the operation of the local governments provided for, whether or not all or certain of the Philippine islands are capable, fit and ready for the establishment of a permanent popular representative government."

The Philippine commission is continued in effect, and there is no further hint than that above quoted of a possible change.

The following provision is made for the extension of the commission's authority: "That the Philippine commission meantime is hereby authorized and directed in their discretion, to continue to establish additional municipal and provincial governments in the Philippine Islands with popular representative government so far and so fast as communities in such civil divisions are capable, fit and ready for the same, the qualification of electors in elections in municipalities and provinces to be the same as now provided by law for electors in municipal elections; and said Philippine commission, whenever they find other male inhabitants of lawful age for municipalities and provinces capable, fit and ready for such extension, shall include the same among the electors, with the purpose of gradually extending to municipalities and provinces permanent popular representative government."

Other features of the bill relate to details of the commission's administration and have been from time to time published.

The provision concerning the currency to be used in the islands covers six pages of the bill. After authorizing the Philippine government to establish a mint at Manila and extending the coinage laws of the United States so far as applying to the islands, the following is inserted as a section:

"That the said Philippine government is authorized to coin a silver dollar, which shall contain four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy and the alloy shall be of copper. Upon the said silver dollar there shall be devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands, with the approval of the secretary of war of the United States, which devices and inscriptions shall express or symbolize the sovereignty of the United States and that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands together with the denomination of the coin expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters and the date of its coinage.

Washington, March 31.—Mr. Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, to-day reported to the senate the bill temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of the civil government of the Philippine Islands. He said in submitting the report that he hoped to call up the measure for consideration at an early date. Mr. Rawlins (Utah) of the same committee offered an amendment to the Philippine government bill in the nature of a substitute for it. It represents the views of the minority of the committee.

DIAMONDS IN ALASKA.

Tacoma, Wash., March 28.—Letters just received from Cape Nome say that genuine diamonds, varying in weight from one-half carat to a carat, have been found in placer deposits on tributaries of Golovin bay, 40 miles east of Cape Nome. Miners found the diamonds while washing out gold.

Several times heretofore discoveries of diamonds have been announced from Alaska. Returning miners have reported picking up small transparent white stones along the canon beds of the coast further south. Later they became convinced they had thrown away genuine specimens in the rough.

Henry Hanks, former state mineralogist of California, last summer made a microscopical examination of the sands along Cape Nome beach, finding therein minute diamonds. He announced his belief that diamonds of larger size would be found somewhere in the tributary country.

THE WALLER CASE.

Manila, March 28.—At the continuation of the trial by court-martial of W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, for the execution without trial of natives on Samar island, a native scout by the name of Smoke testified to the existence of a plot among the native leaders of the Waller expedition to murder Major Waller and Lieutenant Williams. He said that when the marines had rations they shared them with the natives. The scout also said that he personally had suffered severely from hunger.

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 822 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

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STEAMER ON FIRE.

Thrilling Transfer of the Passengers at Sea.

New York, March 31.—The steamer Pretoria, of the Quebec line, returned to this port last night, with fire in her forward hold. Her passengers came in a short time previously on the steamer Noordland, of the American line, having been transferred at sea.

The Pretoria is anchored off Tompkinsville and fireboats from the city were dispatched there as soon as news of the fire was received here.

The Pretoria left this port Saturday afternoon, bound for Hamilton, Bermuda, with Captain McKenzie in command. At midnight smoke was seen coming from the forward hold. The fire could not be exactly located. The engines were stopped and Captain McKenzie got everything ready for an emergency. The lifeboats were put in condition for hasty lowering and were stocked with provisions. At this time the vessel was 100 miles south of Sandy Hook.

At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the captain saw that the flames in the hold were making headway against the streams of water which the crew was pouring into the compartment. This determined him to head his vessel for New York.

At 9 o'clock the steamer Noordland came in sight. She was bound from Philadelphia to Liverpool. The Pretorial signalled her and she was soon alongside.

It was then found that a shipment of hay in the front compartment was blazing quite fiercely, and what accentuated the danger was that the next compartment was stored with petroleum.

Captain McKenzie then decided to remove his passengers, and they were transferred in the lifeboats and both vessels came on to New York.

Philadelphia, March 31.—With the greater part of her crew of eleven men asleep in their bunks below deck, the little fishing schooner, Edna Earl, bound for the sea, was run into and sunk in Delaware Bay, off Reedy island, Del., late Saturday night and three of her crew were drowned. The drowned men are William Smith, Dennis Ford, father-in-law of Smith, both of Philadelphia, and Patrick Nolan, of Baltimore.

The vessel that sunk the fisherman was the Norwegian steamship Romsdal, New York for Philadelphia, which rescued the surviving members of the crew and brought them to this city.

To whom the responsibility for the collision is chargeable has not been determined. Both Captain Hirsch, of the Romsdal, and Captain Kole, of the schooner, say that all their lights were burning and that they were completely within maritime regulations.

Woods Hole, Mass., March 31.—The iron steamer Indian, from Philadelphia for Boston, went ashore on the famous Sow and Pigs ledge, of Cuttyhunk island, at the western entrance of Vineyard Sound, Saturday night, during a heavy fog, and is likely to become a total wreck.

She was not discovered until daylight, but owing to a heavy sea the life savers were unable to reach her until afternoon, when they took off her four passengers, one a woman, and landed them at Cuttyhunk.

From what is known of the position of the steamer, there appears little prospect of her being saved.

London, March 31.—The British steamer Holyrood, Captain Renton, from Portland, Me., March 15, for London, has sunk, after colliding, March 27, with the Leyland line steamer, Bernard Hall, Captain Cassentine, from Liverpool, on March 26, for Barbados, Trinidad and Galveston, Tex.

The crew of the Holyrood, numbering 28 men, boarded the Bernard Hall, which has arrived at Queenstown, with her bows stove in. The collision occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening, in a dense fog, at a point 175 miles west of Fastnet. Both vessels were going slowly at the time.

AFTER BEEF TRUST.

Investigation as to Whether Law Is Violated.

Chicago, April 1.—The Washington correspondent of the Chronicle writes: President Roosevelt has directed Attorney General Knox to make an investigation of the beef trust. His attention has been called to the absolute control which this trust has upon the meat supply of the country, raising and lowering prices at will, and he has determined to proceed against it under the Sherman anti-trust law, if it can possibly be got at.

There is some doubt in the mind of the attorney general as to whether this trust can be reached under that act because of the lack of knowledge as to the agreemen under which the packers are operating. That there is an agreement he has little doubt, whether it is verbal or in writing he does not know. If there is an agreement in the form of a contract under which the combination is doing business, as he believes, he can break it up and will bend all of his energies in doing so.

President Roosevelt knows one thing in connection with the operation of the trust, and that is that the packers have been granted rebates by the railroads in the transportation of their products, which have enormously increased the profits of the trust. He is also aware of the fact that prices of meat products have been increased from time to time and that all the firms in the business act simultaneously in making these advances. They have been made at times when the visible supply of beef and hogs apparently did not warrant them.

President Roosevelt also knows that small packers have not been able to do business because they could not obtain freight rebates nor other concessions which are granted to the beef trust. The trust has practically driven the small concerns out of business, and this, the President thinks, is clearly a violation of the Sherman act in that it is in restraint of trade.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Tomah, Wis., March 29.—Senator Hanna has written a letter to C. W. Croty of this city stating that he is in no sense a candidate for the presidency in 1904, and requesting his friends to discourage any movement to that end.

Mr. Croty wrote to the senator some days ago and yesterday received the following autograph reply:

"I have just received your letter of the 19th inst., and wish to assure you of my thorough appreciation of the high compliment paid me in your suggestion in reference to the nomination for 1904. I am grateful for such friendship and confidence, but will say in reply that I am in no sense a candidate and trust my friends will discourage any movement looking toward that end."

BOER SURRENDER IS TALKED OF

Thirty-nine British Soldiers Killed in a Railroad Wreck Near Barberton.

Pretoria, Monday, March 31.—President Steyn and Gen. Delary have been located and a meeting between them and Acting President Schalk-Burger is expected to be arranged without further delay. It is reported that General Botha will also attend the conference.

Commandant Mears has sent in word that his command will abide by the decision of the Boer government. Commandant Devilliers, who has been operating in the Kimberly district, has sent in a flag of truce asking for terms.

The peace movement, however, has in no way interfered with the military operations. The British are again sweeping the northwest districts of the Orange River colony, where, it is believed, they have about a thousand of General De-Wet's men within the cordon.

To Discuss General Surrender.

Heidelburg, Transvaal, Monday, March 31.—Commandant Alberts has called a meeting of the Boers in his district, to take place 35 miles east of the Springs station, in order to discuss the proposal for a general surrender. It is said that General Hans Botha has summoned a similar meeting at Amsterdam.

A party of constabulary and native scouts was ambushed near here March 30. Six of the party were killed. The Boers eluded pursuit.

Surrenders are occurring daily in the Standerton district.

British Soldiers Killed in Wreck.

Pretoria, April 1.—Thirty-nine British soldiers were killed and forty-five were injured in a railroad wreck March 30, near Barberton, Transvaal colony.

The war office, in reporting the wreck, merely says that it was accidental. The victims nearly all belonged to the Hampshire regiment.

MacNeill Again Charges Brutality.

London, April 1.—The charges brought by J. G. S. MacNeill, Irish Nationalist member of the house of commons, that the execution by the British of Commandant Sheepards at Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony, Jan. 18, was attended by shocking brutality, have twice been made by Mr. MacNeill. MacNeill, in the house of commons, refused to name his authority for his allegations, and Mr. Broderick, the secretary for war, declined to have the matter investigated.

Mr. MacNeill's charges have been published in the United States.

DELAREY'S ESCAPE.

Pretoria, Transvaal Colony, March 28.—About 1,500 Boers, under Delarey, Liebonborg, Kemp and Wolmarans, were within the area of Lord Kitchener's latest movement, but, though surprised by the rapidity displayed by the British troops, gaps in the latter's lines enabled most of the burghers to escape. The Boer prisoners totaled 179 men, including Commandant H. Kruger and Ex-Landrost Neethling, of Klerksdorp.

ENGLAND'S TOBACCO WAR.

London, March 29.—The tobacco war here has created a degree of national interest far greater than that usually associated with trade disputes. Academic organs, like the Spectator, devote many columns to a serious discussion of the results of such a wholesale disintegration of a British system by American capital. The Spectator draws a curious comparison of the rival methods. "English capitalists," says this paper, "will risk millions in a trade war, with the greatest pluck; but American capitalists will actually sacrifice them rather than be beaten. Such wars are the enjoyment of their otherwise rather dull and overworked life. They will feel disgraced if they do not win, and will stake their last dollar on exchanges, which, to them, are fields of glory or humiliation. What else have they to live for? Politics offer no career. They can not found families, in the English sense, and as for luxury, they enjoy it like the Roman nobles, while they have it, or do without in serene content."

These characteristics, the Spectator deduces, bode ill for British trade, and it prophesies an attempt to coerce the retailer on the part of the American company, which is now "brought up all standing against British check" in the form of the dull passivity of the retailers' neutrality between the combines, in which, concludes the Spectator, "there is unquestionable strength, for you can blow up St. Paul's sooner than a quagmire."

WHOLESALE MURDERERS.

London, March 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says that news has been received from Kutais, Trans-Caucasia, that three Russian nobles, Prince Kipinadse, Prince Valerian and Prince Zulukidse, were executed March 3 for the murder of over 100 persons.

The trials of the princes lasted for two weeks. They were the leaders of a widespread bandit organization, which had terrorized the Caucasus by systematic robbery, arson and murder.

THE SEALING SEASON.

St. John's, N. F., March 31.—The steamers Aurora, Diana and Iceland, having in board respectively, 24,000, 22,000 and 20,000 seals, arrived here to-day. They bring reports from the sealing grounds similar to those of the sealers which had previously arrived, showing that sixteen of the twenty ships have had fair catches. It now seems that the aggregate weight of this season's capture is likely to approach that of last year, the seals now caught being heavier than those caught in 1901.

TURKEY CALLS TROOPS.

Constantinople, March 28.—The Turkish government has decided to call to the colors 90,000 irregular troops in batches of 40 battalions, each batch aggregating about 20,000 men. This mobilization is ostensibly for the annual maneuvers, but in view of the conditions in Macedonia considerable significance is attached to the movement.

Killed in Riots.

Pekin, March 29.—Chinese officials say that a thousand people have been killed in riots in Ta Ming Fu, the southernmost prefecture of the province of Chi Li. This, perhaps, is an exaggeration, but the loss of life was undoubtedly great.

British captured 170 of Delarey's force of 1,500 in the attempt to get hold of the Boer leaders. Burghers escaped as result of clever ruse.

Rupture Cured.

Nine-tenths of the ruptured would become our customers if we could but devise a way of convincing them that our Truss and Liniment will do all we claim for it, and is genuinely superior, more comfortable, scientific and rational than any other ever devised. Send for free booklet. Dence & Mery, Toledo, O.

DESERTER BILLS.

President's Policy of Vetoing Them.

Washington, March 28.—The house devoted the day to the consideration of private pension bills. Some routine preceded the regular order.

Mr. Littlefield, (Maine) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to confer jurisdiction on the court of claims to adjudicate the claims for duties collected on goods going into the island of Porto Rico between April 11, 1899, to May 1, 1900. The bill was passed.

The President's veto of the bill to remove the charge of desertion against Emanuel Klauser was laid before the house and referred to the committee on military affairs. The house then proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills.

The first bill on the calendar was to correct the military record of Calvin A. Rice, and Mr. Talbert (S. C.) made it the text of a speech against this class of bills. He referred to the veto of the President just read and his other vetoes of like bills. "I am glad," said he, "to see that the chief executive has come to my assistance to keep the roll of honor from being besmirched by deserters. While I disagree with the President in almost everything else, O heartily endorse his position in this matter. I have protested against the passage of these desertion bills for ten years." He moved to lay aside the bill with an unfavorable report.

Mr. Mondell (Wyo.) declared that the bill did not seek to remove the charge of desertion. Rice, he said, was an officer, and had been unjustly dismissed for being absent without leave.

Mr. Mann (Ill.) declared that congress should consider the attitude of the President toward a certain class of bills. He denied that the President had declared that he would sign no bills correcting the military records of soldiers. The President, he said, had objected to the form of some of these bills, which, instead of permitting the secretary of war to change the military record, required him to make the change.

Mr. Robinson (Ind.) interrupted to say that congress should act as an independent branch of the government. It should not abdicate its powers. If the President did not approve an act of congress the responsibility would not rest with him.

Mr. Mann thought it a waste of time for congress to pass bills, knowing they would not be signed. He thought the bills should be placed in such form that they would command the President's approval. He did not know what the President would do, he said, but if he was consistent he would veto every bill which was directory in form.

Mr. Hay (Va.) contended that if special bills were only to be permissive, not directory, then congress had as well pass a general law giving the secretary of war permission to change military records of any soldier.

The bill was laid aside with a favorable recommendation, 64 to 2.

TO AID RATHBONE.

A Bill Proposed for His Retrial in This Country.

Washington, April 1.—The Post says that Senator Hanna proposes to introduce a bill which will provide for the trial of Estes G. Rathbone, recently convicted in Cuba of frauds in connection with the Cuban postal service, before a court in the United States, under American law and American methods. The senator, the Post says, believes in Rathbone's honesty, notwithstanding his conviction, and claims that under our laws evidence not admissible under the Cuban procedure will aid Rathbone. Senator Hanna had a conference with the President yesterday. It is pointed out that it is doubtful if either the President or Congress has the power to take action, either to pardon Rathbone or grant him a new trial. It is expected that Gen. Wood, who, at present, has power to act in the Cuban cases, will in some way mitigate the sentence of Reeves, through whose testimony Rathbone and Neely were convicted.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

Washington, March 26.—Major General Wood, whose term of service as governor of Cuba will end with the inauguration of President Palma, rumor says, is to be assigned to the command of the department of the lakes, with a view of his elevation to the command of the army a little later. He entered the army as an assistant surgeon in 1886, but was in the line most of the time during the Geronimo campaign. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed colonel of the Rough Riders, became brigadier general after Santiago, and at the close of the war was appointed governor by President McKinley. He is 42 years of age.

EVANS HAS RESIGNED.

Washington, March 28.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans has placed his resignation in the hands of the President. It will not take effect until some important position in the diplomatic service is found for him. The pension committee appointed at the last annual encampment of the G. A. R. to investigate the affairs of the pension bureau has made its report to the President. It has not yet been decided as to when the report will be made public, if at all. It is stated that the policy of Commissioner Evans will be continued by his successor.

TROOPS FROM CUBA.

Washington, March 28.—Quartermaster General Ludington has instructed the depot quartermaster at New York city to make prompt arrangements for the transportation of all the troops in Cuba ordered to various points in the United States.

The department has been advised by General Wood that all the troops are ready to move from Cuba at any time, except eight troops of cavalry from Havana and two troops of cavalry from Santiago, which will remain on the island until May 20.

RECIPROCITY BILL.

Washington, March 31.—The ways and Means committee voted to report the Cuban reciprocity bill. The vote was 12 to 5. Two Republicans—Tawney and Metcalf—voted against the bill. All amendments were defeated.

Hopkins, absent, was recorded as voting for the bill.

Turkish government summoned 90,000 troops to assemble ostensibly for the annual maneuvers.

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Does its work thoroughly.
Everywhere known as effective.
Not a chewing gum.
Take none but DENT'S.
Sold everywhere; mailed for 15c.
C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
239 Julia Street, New Orleans

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

ON MAY 20

Cuba Will Be Turned Over to Her Elected Officials.

Washington, March 26.—Secretary Root has made public his order to Gen. Wood, directing him to turn over the control and government of Cuba to its people on May 20.

The order requires the Cuban government to assume all treaty obligations and directs Gen. Wood to continue a small artillery force to avoid leaving the island entirely defenseless until the Cuban government shall have opportunity to organize its own force. Gen. Wood also is directed to convene the Cuban congress before May 20. He is also directed to consult with President-elect Palma and substitute such persons as he shall desire for those now holding official positions in Cuba.

GARFIELD ACCEPTS.

Son of Late President to Be Civil Service Commissioner.

Washington, March 31.—James H. Garfield, a son of the late President Garfield, has accepted the position of civil service commissioner tendered him about ten days ago by President Roosevelt. He takes the place to be vacated on the first of April by Mr. William A. Sodenburg.

JAMES R. GARFIELD.

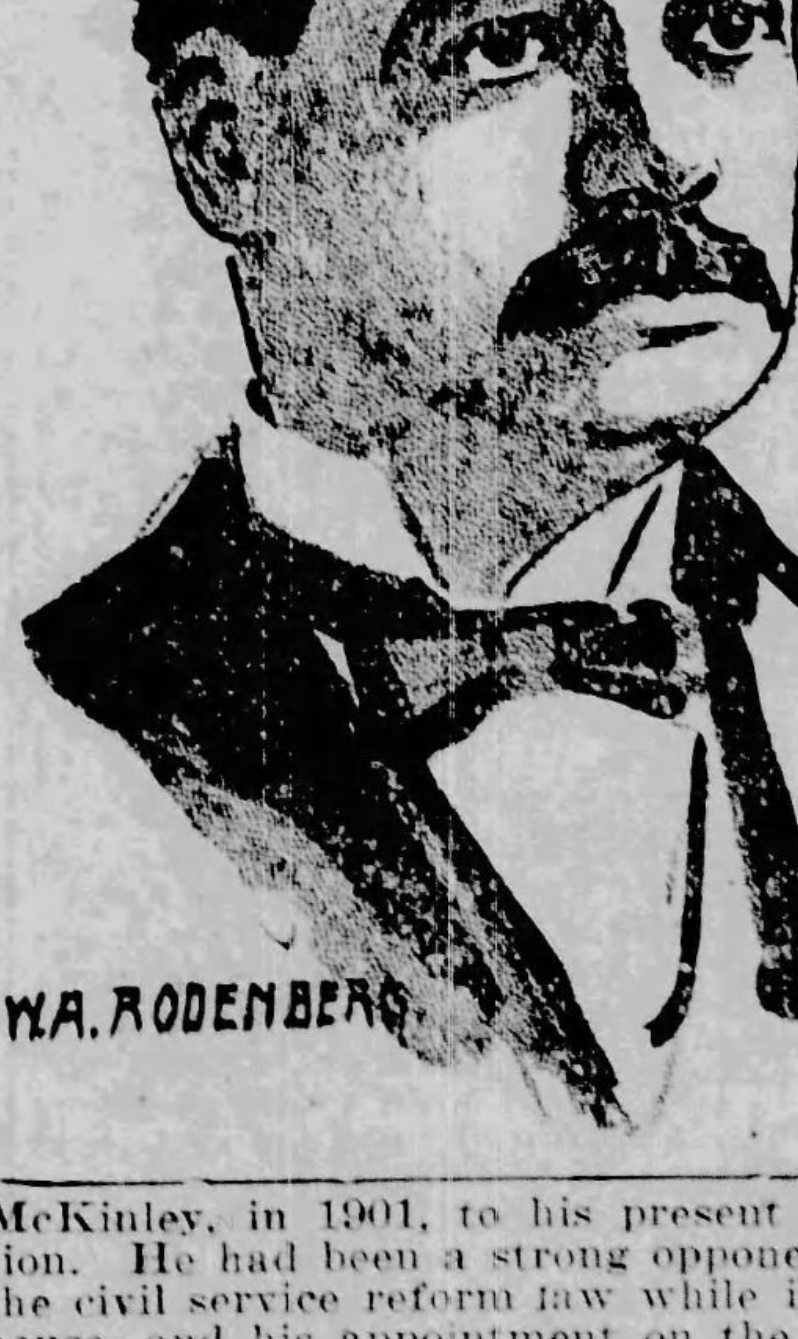
Mr. Garfield is a comparatively young man, and is engaged in the practice of law with his brother, Harry A. Garfield, in Cleveland. He is a notable figure in Ohio political circles, and has served as state senator from his district. He was the author of what was the Garfield election law of Ohio, which requires all nominees for elective offices to file with the secretary of state a sworn statement of the expenses incurred by them during the campaign. The law, however, was subsequently repealed. Mr. Garfield is a resident of Mentor, a suburb of Cleveland.

RODENBERG NOW OUT

Former Civil Service Commissioner to Run for Congress.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

East St. Louis, Ill., April 1.—William Rodenberg's resignation as civil service commissioner became effective to-day, and James R. Garfield succeeded him. Mr. Rodenberg had been a member of congress from the Twenty-first Illinois district, when appointed by President McKinley, in 1901, to his present position. He had been a strong opponent to the civil service reform law while in the house, and his appointment on the commission caused a political sensation. It is thought that Mr. Rodenberg had not been in strict accord with Dudley Foulke, President Roosevelt's representative on the commission, and that the President has intimated that his resignation would be accepted. Mr. Rodenberg is desirous of returning to congress. His district is now represented by a Democrat, Frederick J. Kern.


W. A. RODENBERG.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

Washington, April 1.—Wm. Williams, of New York, has been tendered and has accepted the position of commissioner of immigration of New York. He will succeed Thomas Fitchie, who goes out today by resignation that was asked for.

Copenhagen government takes no stock in isle scandal reports, having refused to recognize either Christmas or Gron in the negotiations. State department at Washington will take no action on the charges.

BRIBERY ALLEGED.

Sensation Concerning the Purchase of Danish West Indies.

Washington, March 27.—At the opening of the session of the House to-day Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), the minority leader, offered as matter of privilege a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the charges said to have been made by Walter Christmas, a semi-official representative of the government of Denmark, to his government in which was made to appear that he was to receive $500,000 of the purchase money for the sale of the Danish West Indies for bribing newspapers and members of Congress. The resolution was very long and detailed, and its reading created great excitement on both sides of the House.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Richardson are in part as follows:

"Whereas, one Walter Christmas, a subject of Denmark who is now and who has been for several years, a diplomatic agent and representative of the government of Denmark, authorized and empowered to negotiate with the government of the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States and who was also the agent of the United States for the purchase of said islands, has submitted a secret and confidential report to his own government; and,

"Whereas, the said Christmas, agent and representative as aforesaid in his said report to his government, declares and sets forth among other things the fact that the government of Denmark has contracted, agreed and obligated itself to pay and turn over to him, the said Christmas, 10 per centum or about $500,000 of the proceeds of the purchase money arising from the sale of said islands to the United States when the same shall have been paid by the United States to Denmark, for the express purpose as has been declared and set forth by him in his said secret report to his government, for the bribing of members of the United States Congress, including members of the House of Representatives and other prominent citizens of this country and for subsidizing American newspapers, to the end that the pending treaty between the United States and Denmark for the sale of the islands by the latter to the former government may be consummated."

The resolutions further recite that said secret report states that the $500,000 shall be immediately paid to Christmas, if the purchase money is paid by the United States, for the corrupt objects set forth. The pendency of the ratification of the treaty is also set forth. In conclusion the resolutions recite that a select committee of seven members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the speaker to examine into the charges and the alleged circumstances, contracts, etc., which in any manner have for their object the bribery of or the attempted bribery of members of the United States Congress or of the payment of any valuable consideration of any kind or character to them or to any of them to vote for or to assist in procuring the proposal, adoption or ratification of the said treaty of sale of the said islands.

The Republican leaders hurriedly consulted during the reading of the resolutions and when the reading had been concluded, Mr. Payne, the majority leader, immediately made the point of order that the matter presented was not privileged. The basis of the resolution, Mr. Payne said, contemptuously, was based upon an alleged secret report to the Danish government.

Instantly Mr. Richardson met this with the statement that he had a copy of the secret report to the Danish government.

"On my honor as a member of this house," said he, "I have now on my desk what purports to be and what I believe is that secret confidential report. Assuming the full responsibility of my words, I believe I have unmistakable evidence that this report was made to the Danish government by a quasi if not a real agent of that government."

"When did the gentleman obtain access to the secret archives of the Danish government?" interposed Mr. Payne sarcastically.

"I have never been to Denmark," retorted Mr. Richardson, "but the gentleman knows there are other ways of obtaining authentic government documents. I have the evidence here. This is a grave charge. I do not bring it here for the purpose of making political capital. Here is a charge that $500,000 was paid for the express purpose of bribing the American congress, yet the gentleman from New York seeks to interpose technical objection."

Speaker Henderson at this point called attention to the fact that the language of the resolution charged that newspapers and members of congress had been bribed. "Members of congress," he said, "did not necessarily include the members of the house. If members of the senate, that body must be the custodian of its own morals. He thought if the resolution was to be privileged it should specifically include members of the house."

"I am prepared to say," replied Mr. Richardson, "that these charges do include members of the house and will amend the resolution to that extent."

Mr. Richardson modified his resolution so as to specify that members of the house were charged with being bribed and Speaker Henderson ruled that it was privileged. This brought the matter before the house for consideration.

"This is a matter of high privilege," said the speaker, delivering his ruling. "Exactly what status a representative to a foreign government would have here might be questioned, but the gentleman from Tennessee having stated upon his honor as a member of the house that these charges are true—"

"Oh! no, Mr. Speaker," interrupted Mr. Richardson. "I did not say the report was true. I vouched for the fact that Mr. Christmas had made them."

"The gentleman having vouched for the authenticity of the charges," continued the speaker, "the chair holds that the matter is one of privilege and recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee."

By this time the interest in the house was intense. Almost every seat was occupied and the members listened eagerly as Mr. Richardson proceeded to present his case. First he read extracts from the press at Copenhagen.

These were followed by an affidavit from Neils Gron concerning his dealings with certain people here, but they were not particularly sensational. The real sensation came when he started to read from what purported to be the report of Walter Christmas concerning the negotiations. He prefaced the reading by the statement that it would show a "corrupt bargain," worthy of the consideration of the house. The report was too long to read in full he said.

"I will only read the lucious extracts, which, if true, should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every American," said he, "for the statute will disgrace this country in the eyes of every foreign court in the world. This is what this corrupt bargainer says."

He then proceeded to read Mr. Christmas' account of his interview with the prime minister of Denmark in which he was said to have told the minister of the necessity for the use of money to bring the negotiations for the sale of the islands to a successful termination. He declared he negotiated with Abner McKinley, President McKinley's brother, and his law partner, Col. Brown, two gentlemen whom Mr. Christmas described as "having the entry to the White House, and being familiar with the ways of American politics and what members of congress would have to be paid to accomplish the results desired."

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

The report then described how Mr. Christmas had enlisted not only President McKinley's brother and his partner, but two press associations, one in New York and one in Washington and a prominent banking house in New York in the sale of the islands.

The Danish foreign minister was reported as disgusted with the methods which had to be pursued, but as finally giving his acquiescence.

Mr. Richardson said he did not charge that any senator or member of congress had been bribed. He had simply presented the allegations of this agent that money had to be used for bribing congressmen. The charges had been published in this country and abroad, he said, with the allegation that conditions in the United States were "simply horrible."

He therefore proposed this inquiry so that each member could disclaim the charges so far as it affects him. Mr. Richardson said there was one unpardonable feature to the affair in that the state department must have known of these charges and had not brought them to the attention of the senate prior to the ratification of the Danish treaty.

New York, March 28.—Carl Fischer-Hansen, of this city, who was attorney for Walter Christmas, the representative of the Danish government in the overtures for the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands, in 1900, was indignant at the conduct of his cliant, shown in his secret report to the Danish ministry, lately published.

"Ordinarily, legal etiquette," said he, "would prevent my speaking. But this report is so defamatory and outrageous that I feel justified in washing my hands of the whole affair."

Christmas undertook, according to Mr. Fischer-Hansen, to start the sale of the islands for the Horring ministry. As far back as 1860 the sale had been almost consummated, but at the last moment this government had drawn back. Thus, Denmark could not make overtures, or do more than suggest that overtures would be acceptable. This Christmas did. He conducted Secretary White, of the American embassy in London, to Copenhagen.

"At that point," said Mr. Fischer-Hansen, "his services ended. The negotiations from there on were carried forward by the American minister in Denmark and the Danish minister at Washington."

The Horring ministry, going out of existence in a few months, was succeeded by the Sehested ministry, to which Christmas made his secret report, setting forth the alleged obligations he was under to various Americans.

"This report was evidently made," said the lawyer, "with the belief that it could never see the light. But its publication has shown its absurdity. I am quite sure Christmas never saw the men he mentions and I believe the report was made with the purpose of personal gain."

Washington, March 28.—Following is a statement made by Uiels Gron, regarding the Christmas report.

"When early in February last the contents of Walter Christmas' secret report to the Danish government relative to the transfer of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States became public a party comprising a large portion of Denmark's best and most influential men and highest interests, realizing that since Christmas had in the furtherance of the pending treaty served by direct authority first the secretary of state of the United States, and afterward the Danish prime minister, Mr. Horring, it would be impossible to disassociate his efforts from the treaty, or the methods set forth in his report from the official negotiation, and realizing further that if the present treaty was consummated and permitted to take effect, Denmark would be obliged to stand before the world as having made use of and the United States as having accepted such negotiations as said Christmas sets forth and described in the above mentioned report, and since it was thought that that would place the people of the two nations in an unfavorable and regrettable light, I was requested by the party referred to, to journey with all speed from Copenhagen to Washington, and lay before the representatives of the people of the United States the facts touching certain parts of the negotiations in order that any further steps taken by the United States toward the negotiation in the making of the treaty in question might be done with a full knowledge of the situation."

DESERTION MUST STAND.

Washington, March 28.—President Roosevelt to-day sent to the house a veto of the bill for the relief of Emanuel Klauser from the charge of desertion.

The President says this bill, like the senate bill in the case of James W. Howell, not only authorizes the President to act but also orders the secretary of war to revoke and set aside the order approving the proceeding, findings and sentence of a general court martial, and to grant an honorable discharge.

"It appears to imply," says the President, "the possession by congress of the power of overruling and reversing by statute a valid judgment. If it did not do that it was simply an exercise of the pardoning power. It is questionable whether congress possesses either of these powers, and when the bill directed the secretary of war to revoke an order, congress in fact did the thing which it ordered him to do."

EASTER MONDAY EGG ROLLING

Washington, March 31.—The Easter Monday egg rolling at the White House lot to-day was unique in the history of the feast. Previous juvenile occupants of the White House have had to be content to watch the sport from the windows of the executive mansion, but today all the Roosevelt children and their companions took active part. Such a wonderful attraction as this great outdoor festival has not been known since the practice began years and years ago. All the children of the city crowded the beautiful lawns, rolling eggs down the slopes and then tumbling themselves after them. Boys in the prettiest and brightest clothes mingled with young newsboys and little street gamins. Girls with nurses and little misses, who never knew what it was to be watched at their sports, helped to swell the throng. Here and there gay young belles from society's most sacred precincts paused for a bright half-hour to watch the crowd of happy children, and over all floated the music of the Marine band. Thousands of children made it a happy day, but it is safe to say that there were none gayer than Kermit, Archibald and Quintin Roosevelt.

TOO MUCH WHEAT.

Duluth, Minn., March 26.—Apparently Manitoba and Assiniboia are suffering from too large a crop of wheat. So much grain was raised in these provinces last fall that there is no way of getting it to market, and no possibility of storing it in terminal elevators. The farmers and grain buyers of the provinces have applied to Minneapolis and Duluth for help and their surplus wheat is now coming into this state at the rate of hundreds of cars a day. It is expected that this exportation surplus of wheat from Northwestern Canada will reach 50,000,000 bushels this year, many millions of bushels of which will be brought here.

Hundreds of Deaths From Cholera.

Jedda, Arabia, March 31.—During the past week there were 928 deaths from cholera at Mecca and 61 at Jedda.

CUBAN AFFAIRS

Minister and Consuls to Be Chosen--Naval Stations.

Washington, March 26.—It is the present understanding that Gonzales de Quesada, formerly Cuban commissioner, will be the first minister from Cuba to the United States.

The United States diplomatic representative to Cuba will be a full fledged minister and not a commissioner. President Roosevelt is about to send a message to congress to secure legislative authority for the appointment of such a minister, as well as for the half-dozen United States consuls who must be appointed. There are no less than 200 applications on file for these consulates already, and the sending of the President's message on the subject is expected to vastly increase this number.

The President has not yet decided on the person he will appoint as United States minister to Cuba but in view of the fact that his official message will plunge at once into the difficult task of negotiating a fabric of treaties with the new republic, it is expected that the choice will fall upon some one not altogether lacking in diplomatic experience. The choice will certainly not fall upon an army or navy official in the present state of mind of the executive. The presumption is that the salary attached to the office will be in the neighborhood of $7,500 per annum, a sum proportionate to the salaries paid to United States ministers in countries corresponding in population to Cuba.

Preliminary steps have already been taken by the United States government to locate the naval and coaling stations which, by the terms of the Platt amendment, are to be ceded by treaty to the United States. Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau of the navy department, has given special attention to the subject and for the last two weeks has been cruising in West Indian waters, particularly directing his attention to Cuban ports. Yesterday he arrived at Guanatanamo, and it is believed that here will be located the principal, if not the only United States station in Cuba. The harbor is capable of easy defense against an enemy and the health conditions are better than in Santiago.

There also is more anchorage room. It was at Guantanamo that the first United States forces were landed on Cuban soil, in the shape of marines under Captain McCalla.

The Cubans do not want a naval station at Havana proper, and the United States government is willing to defer to the Cuban national pride in this matter. But one of the coaling stations, without defenses, and so entirely different from a naval station, will be located in Havana harbor, probably at Triscornia, just across the bay from Havana, and connecting by rail with the principal railway system.

General Wood was very busy to-day, closing up the details of evacuation. He expects to leave Washington to-night for Tampa, and sail immediately for Cuba.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA DEAD

Panama, Colombia, April 1.—A private message received here from Bogota, which has been officially confirmed, announces the death March 19, at Villeta, a few miles from Bogota, of former President Manuel San Clemente.

The death of San Clemente, who was about 90 years old, legitimatizes the government of Vice President Marroquin, the acting president, and it is believed may do much towards ending the revolution.

Gov. Salazar has issued a decree honoring the memory of the late president.

Dr. Manuel A. San Clemente was elected president of Colombia in November, 1898, and Dr. J. Marroquin was elected vice president. In August, 1900, it was officially announced from Bogota than Dr. San Clemente, being physically and mentally unable to exercise the duties of president and his indefinite absence from the capitol on account of his poor health having made impossible the regular progress of affairs, which encouraged and prolonged the civil war, the people of Bogota publicly proclaimed that Dr. Marroquin, the vice president, should assume the reins of government, which the latter eventually did in the same month. From that time on various reports in connection with the president and vice president of Colombia have been in circulation, the general belief being that San Clemente was practically a prisoner at Villeta.

GRIGGS IS CHAIRMAN.

Washington, March 29.—Representative James M. Griggs, of Georgia, was unanimously chosen chairman of the Democratic congressional committee at a meeting held last night at the minority caucus room at the capitol. A committee consisting of the chairman, Mr. Griggs; Representative Williams, of Mississippi; Representative Ruppert, of New York; Representative Richardson, of Tennessee; Representative Williams, of Illinois; Representative Jackson, of Kansas, and Senator Culberson, of Texas, was appointed to perfect a plan of organization for the ensuing congressional campaign and select the remaining officers of the committee subject to the ratification of a meeting of the full committee to be held April 11th.

It is the general understanding that this committee, among other things, will report in favor of the creation of an executive committee, of which ex-Representative Ben. P. Cable, of Illinois, probably will be chairman, and of a finance committee of which Louis Nixon, of New York, probably will be chairman. The only other name beside that of Mr. Griggs, which was presented to the committee for the chairmanship was that of Representative Cowherd, of Missouri, but this name was withdrawn before the vote was taken.

The following were selected to represent states which have no Democratic representation in congress: Connecticut, Robert E. DeForrest; Iowa, G. A. Hoffman; Maine, H. J. Brown; New Hampshire, Henry Hollis; Oklahoma territory, Harry Bacon; West Virginia, E. H. Osseman; Wisconsin, E. C. Wall; Wyoming, C. T. Arnold; Indian territory, Sam Powell.

The committee heard the protests of a faction of the Democracy of the District of Columbia against James L. Norris, who was elected to represent the District at a former meeting of the committee, but decided to disregard the protests made.

THE WEAPON OF MURDER.

Buffalo, March 28.—The revolver from which was fired the bullet that killed President William McKinley, the handkerchief with which the assassin covered the hand that held the revolver as he thrust it toward the nation's Chief Executive, and the cartridges which were in the revolver have all been turned over to the Buffalo Historical Society, and will be preserved in the museum of the society in the Buffalo Public Library building. The articles were sent to the society by District Attorney Penny, in whose charge they had been since the assassination of the President.

AN EFFECTIVE ORDER.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 27.—Twenty-five saloons have been compelled to close during the last month owing to the operations of Union Pacific order No. 207, forbidding employes to frequent drinking places, whether on or off duty.

FAT FOLKS—I am a trained nurse; 5 years ago I reduced 50 pounds—oh, so easy. No starving, no wrinkles, no regain. Simple, you take it at home. Nothing to sell. Enclose stamp. Write to-day. Mrs. T. B. Schofield, 427 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

WROTE "BEN BOLT."

Thomas Dunn English, Aged Doctor, Author and Statesman, Is Dead.

Newark, N. J., April 1.—Dr. Thomas Dunn English died early to-day at his home in this city. He had been ill two months.

Dr. English, who was a writer of some note, was widely known as the author of "Ben Bolt."

T. D. ENGLISH.

He was born in Philadelphia in 1819, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a doctor of medicine in 1839. Later he studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He engaged in journalism in New York from 1844 to 1859, when he came to Newark to practice medicine. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1863-64. He served two terms in congress, from a New Jersey district.

Dr. English wrote "Ben Bolt" in 1842 and three years later wrote "Gallows-goers." After that he wrote many poems that were set to music. It is said that he never received any money from "Ben Bolt."

SAME AS M'KINLEY WOUND.

Chicago, March 29.—May Sheskie, of No. 4121½ State street, who, in attempting to kill herself, February 27 last, inflicted a bullet wound exactly identical with that which resulted fatally to President McKinley, will appear before the Chicago Medical Association at the April meeting, where papers will also be read describing the surgical operation which saved her life.

The woman is in apparently perfect health, and the case has attracted widespread interest among medical men.

Russian Rifles.

Bombay, March 31.—It is asserted here that the Russian subsidized steamer Korniloff, on her last visit to the Persian Gulf, landed 60,000 rifles at Bonder Abbas, a seaport of Persia, on the Persian Gulf.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 29.—Trade activities have shifted from first to second hands this week. Wholesale and jobbing distribution of dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, millinery and shoes has been rather quieter, as was only natural in view of the culmination of the spring demand before Easter. Retail distribution, favored by spring weather, has been very active, East and West, with fair business at the South. Among the industries new demand for iron and steel has, on the whole, been less active, but production and shipment have gone forward at undiminished speed. The building trades have taken a decided spurt in activity. Lumber is active at all markets at higher prices than ruled a year ago. The edge has rather been taken off cotton and cotton goods prices by the reaction in the raw material and the talk of further labor unsettlement, but values, as a whole, are steady.

Aggressive strength in prices is chiefly manifested in hog products, which, it is declared, have been manipulated by packers. A more reasonable explanation, however, is that high prices for beef and mutton have largely diverted consumption to hog products. Milder weather has relieved the strain on the coal trade somewhat, but strike talk has prevented weakness in prices.

Rather less activity in iron and steel is noted, but no loss of price firmness is observable. The peculiar situation of the foundry pig iron market is shown by the fact that prices of that grade are $1 higher per ton than Bessemer. Finished iron and steel have been active, implement and wagon manufacturers buying heavily of steel bars, which are nominally $2 per ton higher. Despite the fact that tin plate mills are booked for five months ahead, the leading interest continues to take orders at $4 per box. Testimony to the activity in hardware is almost unanimous. Chicago reports demand active beyond all precedent. Jobbers in cutlery and builders' hardware at New York report inability to secure supplies fast enough. The analysis of the cotton market, given a week ago, to the effect that the market was on a dead center and that the position appeared to be overbought, was confirmed this week by the sharp break of nearly one-third of a cent in futures and of one-fourth of a cent in spots, brought about by tired, long liquidation. A more cheerful tone developed at the decline, however, and covering in anticipation of the holidays recovered a portion of the loss. Wool is quiet. Mills are busy on previous orders. Men's wear clothing is dull. Boots and shoes are dull and new business is smaller.

Shipments for the season are a trifle smaller than last year. Leather is quiet, and hides are dull and easy.

The leading cereals are irregularly lower after an apparently futile effort at bulling prices. Last week's decline brought in considerable export business in wheat, and some revival was reported even in corn. Steady buying and talk of a squeeze in corn were reflected sympathetically in wheat. The talk of a corner in July corn was aided by the small supplies of contract grades, but the tendency to take profits in anticipation of the holidays weakened prices, which generally closed lower than a week ago. Wheat crop advices have on the whole been very good, though isolated reports of damage in Kansas and Oklahoma have been received. These, however, do not agree with Bradstreet's reports of liberal rains in the southwest and the improved feeling in business circles generally in that section.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 2,904,110 bu., against 4,326,304 bushels last week, and 4,494,635 bushels in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1, 1901, to date (thirty-nine weeks) aggregate 194,399,041 bushels, against 149,923,424 bushels last season. Corn exports aggregate 139,205 bushels, against 339,891 bushels last week, and 3,582,943 bushels last year. July 1, 1901, to date, corn exports are 24,134,170 bushels, against 143,966,336 bushels last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 183, as against 197 last week, 189 in this week last year, 178 in 1900, 190 in 1899, and 226 in 1898. Failures in Canada for the week number 22, as against 26 last week and 28 a year ago.

Australian Wheat.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 28.—The revised official estimate of the wheat crop of New South Wales is that 1,390,000 acres will yield 14,705,000 bushels.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March 31.—Close.—Wheat has had a dull and featureless day. The early weakness was overcome and the close was firm and unchanged. Cash demand somewhat better. Little outside business due to wire trouble. There were no cables and the opening was uncertain and nervous with prices ⅛c higher on moderate receipts. Prospects in the west are for colder and freezing weather but it is not thought that it would do any damage to the growing crop. There was nothing particularly bullish and the market soon turned weak on light trade and favorable reports from Kansas. These reports say that the crop is in excellent condition, and that the yield promises to be large.

Corn—The bad weather in the west had a good influence on corn inasmuch as it will retard movement. Prices started out a trifle advanced but lack of interest and weakness in wheat soon caused the market to become easier and prices sagged. Another wave of buying gave prices another little boost before the close. Trade was dull and business was in small volume.

Oats—This market has also been dull and lifeless in keeping with the others. There were only a few trades made and they were around Saturday's figures with July a trifle higher.

Clover Seed—Heavy receipts and small shipping demand gave the seed market a hard rap to-day and cash and March lost 15c. Trade was fairly active and in considerable volume. Receipts, 1,500 bags; shipments, 1,500 bags.

Following are closing prices:
Corn—May, 60⅜; July, 61¼.
Oats—May, 42; July, 35¼.
Clover Seed—March, $5.05; April, $5.00; October, $5.02½.
Timothy—No. 2, $2.95@3.05.
Alsyke—No. 2, $8.60.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Mch. 29 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	77⅛	77¼	77	77¼	77
May	77⅛	77⅛	76¾	77	77
July	74⅛	74⅛	73¾	74	74
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	71¼	71⅜	70½	71⅛@¼	71⅛@¼
July	72⅛	72¼	71⅝	72⅛	72⅛
Sept.	72¼	72⅜	72⅛	72¼	72⅛
Corn—					
May	60¼	60⅜	59¾	60¼	59⅞@60
July	60⅞	61⅛	60⅛	60⅞	60⅜
Sept.	58¾	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	58½
Oats—					
May	41½	42⅛	41⅜	42	41½
July	34¼	34¼	33¾	34¼	34
Sept.	29⅛	29⅝	29	29⅛@⅜	29⅛
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	..	78
July	..	..	..	..	78¼
Corn—					
May	..	..	..	..	65⅞
July	..	..	..	..	65⅜
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	77⅛	77¼	76¾	77¼	77⅛
July	70⅝	70¾	69⅝	70½@¼	70⅛
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	69⅝	69⅝@¾
July	..	..	..	70⅝	70⅝@71
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	70¾	70¼
July	..	..	..	71⅝	71⅜
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$16.55	$16.60	$16.40	$16.55	$16.55
July	16.75	16.77	16.62	16.72	16.72
Lard—					
May	9.75	9.77	9.72	9.77	9.77
July	9.82	9.87	9.82	9.87	9.85
Sept.	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.96
Ribs—					
May	8.87	8.90	8.87	8.90	8.87@90
July	8.97	9.00	8.97	9.00	9.00
Sept.	..	..	..	..	9.07

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, April 1.—Noon—Money on call, 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅞@4.88 for demand, and $4.85½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.86@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.95¾. Bar silver, 52⅝c. Mexican dollars, 42c.

New York, April 1.—Wall St.—The movement of prices was scarcely appreciable in opening dealings in stocks to-day, but the general tendency was a hardening one. A few specialties moved widely. Colorado fuel rose abruptly 1½ and Northwestern preferred rose a point, but immediately reacted 1½. United States Rubber preferred lost 1½.

There was selling of the Reading and Eries and Missouri Pacifics. Manhattan Rock Island yielded a point. Some inactive stocks gave way sharply, Minneapolis and St. Louis and Railway Steel Spring preferred declining 1¼@1½. U. S. Leather preferred and New York Dock preferred about 2, and U. S. Leather, Wisconsin Central preferred a point. The activity in the specialties moderated and have showed little movement.

The market became semi-stagnant. A few stocks were marked strongly upward, but the general movement was spiritless and without significance.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie advanced 2 points, and Hocking Valley common and preferred, Pacific Coast, New York Dock preferred, Distilling preferred and Leather preferred 1@1½. St. Paul and Omaha preferred, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Pittsburg & St. Louis and General Electric declined from 1 to 2, while Northwestern preferred rallied to above yesterday's close. Railway Steel Spring stocks were dealt in for the first time at 24½@25, and 80½@81 for the common and preferred respectively. Colorado Fuel met realizing after it crossed 106, but its relapse had no effect on other stocks. Amalgamated came into demand toward 11 o'clock and rose more than a point.

People's Gas was lifted a point and United States Steel preferred showed strength, but these movements were offset by free selling of Sugar and weakness in Colorado Fuel and Amalgamated. Sugar lost 1¾ and Colorado Fuel sold as much below the best. But little remained of Amalgamated previous gain and many railroads fell below last night. Transactions in railroads were infrequent and they moved to a less extent than the specialties. Other declines of note included 2 in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, with a rally and 1 in International Pump and North American. Colorado Fuel preferred gained 2 and Cotton oil 1. By noon the market was 64⅞ and then yielding. Bonds were dull and steady. Yesterday's active speculation in low grade issues was not resumed.

There was selling of the stocks of the local municipal corporations on account of a judicial affirmation of the constitutionality of the New York franchise tax. Metropolitan Street Railway yielded 2⅜, and Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit and Consolidated Gas 1 to 1½. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie preferred dropped 4½. The offerings of railroad stocks were small but these dropped in some cases well below last night. Exceptions were Evansville & Terre Haute which rose 2 and Evansville and Terre Haute preferred and Rutland preferred, which rose a point each.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	132¼	133½	131⅜	132¾
Atchison	77½	77⅝	76¾	76⅞
Atchison pfd	97⅛			97
Am. Car & F. Co.	31⅛	31⅛	29½	30
Amal. Copper	65¾	65⅞	63⅞	64¾
Biscuit com	51			51
Balt. & Ohio	106⅛	106½	105⅞	106
B'lyn R. Trans.	65			63¾
Canadian Pac.	113½	113½	112⅝	112⅝
Chicago Term.	18½	19	18½	19
Chicago G. W.	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅞
Clover Leaf	21¼			21¼
Clover Leaf pfd	37½	38	37½	37½
Con. Tob. 4's	66½	66⅜	64¼	66½
Con. Tob. pfd	120⅜			120½
Colorado Fuel	103⅝	105⅞	102½	102⅞
Colorado South	28¼	28⅛	27⅝	27¼
Ches. & Ohio	45½			45⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	101½			101½
C. T. L. com	65⅞	66⅛	65½	66
Erie com	37⅛			36⅝
General Electric	322			322
Hocking	73½	74½	73½	74
Int. Silver	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
Manhattan	133¼	133⅜	132⅜	132½
Mexican Cent.	30⅛			30⅛
Missouri Pacific	99⅞			98⅞
Mo., K. & T.	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54½
North Am. Co.	125			123⅝
New York Cent. N.	163			163¼
N. & W. Com	56½			56½
Ontario & Western	32½			32½
Penna.	150			149⅞
Pac. Mail	43⅞	44	42¼	42¼
People's Gas Co.	102⅝	103½	102⅜	102⅝
Reading com.	57⅝	57½	56⅜	56½
Rock Island	180	180	179	179
Rep. I. & S. C.	18			17⅞
Rep. pfd	74½	74½	74¼	74½
So. Ry.	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32⅛
So. Ry. pfd.	94¼	94½	94	94
St. Paul	165¼	165⅜	164½	164⅞
South. Pac.	65¼	65⅛	64⅝	64⅝
St. L. San F. com.	67½	68	67½	67⅝
Tenn. C. & I.	71⅝	71⅞	70⅛	70⅝
Union Pac.	100⅞	100⅞	99⅝	99⅞
Wabash. com.	23⅛			23
Wabash. pfd.	43½			43½
Wab. Deb. B's.	75⅛	75⅛	75	75
Western Union	90⅝			90⅝
W. & L. E.	21⅛			21⅛
Wis. Central	22⅛			23
Wis. Central. pfd.	42⅛	44⅛	42⅛	44½
F. & T. H.	55⅛	56⅜	55⅛	56
Locomotive	32	32	31¼	31½
Linseed	24			24

* Canadian Pacific, ex-rights, 3¼.

LIVE STOCK.

U. S. Yards, Cleveland, April 1.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market strong; Yorkers, $6.70@6.75; mediums and heavies, $6.90@6.95; pigs, $5.80@6.10; stags and roughs, $9.25.

Detroit, April 1.—The demand for live cattle is very active this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $5.25@6.25; handy butchers' cattle, $4.60@5.10; common, $3.00@4.25; canners' cows, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders active and higher, $3.00@4.50. Milch cows, quiet at $25 to $50; calves, quiet, at $4.50@7.00. Sheep and lambs, active and steady; prime lambs, $6.00@6.90; mixed, $4.[illegible]; culls, $2.50@3.00. Hogs—Liberal receipts, poor quality; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.40@6.55; yorkers, $6.25@6.35; pigs, $6.10@6.25; roughs, $5.50@6.00; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market active and strong; good to prime steers, $6.00@7.20; poor to medium, $4.25@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.00; cows, $1.50@4.75; heifers, $2.50@6.00; canners, $1.25@2.30; bulls, $2.50@5.25; calves, $2.50@5.95; Texas fed steers, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 21,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 9,601; market 5@10c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.40@6.95; good to choice heavy, $6.85@7.00; rough heavy, $6.[illegible]@6.65; light, $6.40@6.75; bulk of sales $6.[illegible]@6.85. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep and lambs, strong to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, $5.00@5.50; fair to choice mixed, $4.25@5.00; native lambs, $4.50@6.25.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 1.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market slow.

Hogs—Receipts 30 cars; market steady. Pigs, $6.20@6.25; Yorkers, $6.55@6.65; medium heavy, $6.85@7.00.

Sheep—Receipts light, but 2 cars on sale. Market steady at yesterday's prices.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, April 1.

Quotations to-day are:

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, in 1 lb. prints, 29c; solid pack, 28c; choice Michigan creamery, 1 lb. prints, 26@27c; solid pack, 24@25c; dairy, 15@20c; packing stock, 17@18c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 13½@14c; firm.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Vegetables—
Cabbage—Holland seed, 1½c.
Lettuce—Per lb., 15c.; firm.
Radishes—Per doz., 22@25c.
Celery—25@50c.
Parsley—Per doz., 20c.
Rhubarb—50c per dozen.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.
Yellow Onions—Per bu., $1.35@1.40.
Green Onions—Per doz., 15@18c.
Onion Setts—Yellow and red, $1.75@2.00 per bu.; white, $2.00@2.25 per bu.; market firm.
Potatoes—Per bu., 85@90c.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9@10c; spring chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 7@8c.
Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 12@15c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 9@10c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, April 1.—Beef, very firm. Pork, dull. Lard, steady; prime western steam, $10.10. Butter—Receipts, 7,222 packages; market firm; state dairy, 22@28; state creamery, 22@29; creamery held, 20@26½; renovated, 19@25; factory, 18@22; imitation creamery, 21@26. Cheese—Receipts, 22,608 packages; market firm; state full cream small early make fancy colored and white, 13@13¼; full cream large fall make fancy colored and white, 13@13¼. Eggs—Receipts, 21,678 packages; quiet and steady; state and Pennsylvania, 16½; western at mark, 15½@16; southern at mark, 14½@15½. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3¼; centrifugal 96 test, 3¾; molasses sugar, 2¾; refined, firm; crushed, $5.30; powdered, $4.90; granulated, $4.80. Coffee—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5¾. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, 31@41.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, April 1.—Butter, steady; creameries, 20@29; dairies, 20@25. Cheese, firm; twins, 12; dairies, 11½; young Americas, 12. Eggs, firm, 14½.

COTTON.

New York, April 1.—Cotton futures opened steady. April, 8.55; May, 8.79; June, 8.80; July, 8.81; August, 8.62; September, 8.23; October, 8.16; November, 8.06; December, 8.05; January, 8.06.

Spot cash was steady and unchanged. Middling uplands, 9 cents; middling gulf, 9¼ cents.

Estimated receipts at the ports to-day, 12,000 bales, against 12,339 actual last week and 22,823 actual last year. For the week, 65,000 against 63,654 actual last week and 114,865 actual last year. To-day's receipts at New Orleans were 1,[illegible] bales, against 6,539 last year and at Houston, 5,342 bales, against 6,988 last year.

Spot closed quiet. Mid ups, 9c; mid gulf, 9¼c; sales 4,700 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, April 1.—Business in the wool market has rated down to a quiet basis with a fair prospect of such conditions ruling for some time to come. Territory wools are steady. New wools bought in Arizona are coming on the market but they can be sold only at a loss.

Fine territory wools are yet quotable at 42@45c; scoured for lots with better stapled parcels at 5[illegible]; clean fine medium selling on the scoured basis of [illegible]. There is a quiet tone to fleece wools with prices held steady. Dealers are asking 25@26c for Ohio delaines; Ohio XX and above at 25@27½c, and No. 1 Ohio at 27c. The market for Australian wool is quiet with available supplies offerings very moderate.

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